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NEWS 4	DEC 08	INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
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NEWS 7	OCT 21	BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 8	OCT 28	BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 9	NOV 24	MSDS-CCOHS file reloaded
NEWS 10	DEC 08	CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS 11	DEC 08	IMS file names changed
NEWS 12	DEC 09	Experimental property data collected by CAS now available in REGISTRY
NEWS 13	DEC 09	STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAplus
NEWS 14	DEC 17	DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS 15	DEC 18	BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS 16	DEC 19	CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available
NEWS 17	DEC 22	Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS databases
NEWS 18	DEC 22	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields
NEWS 19	DEC 22	ABI-INFORM now available on STN
NEWS 20	JAN 27	Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable
NEWS 21	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAplus
NEWS 22	FEB 05	German (DE) application and patent publication number format changes
NEWS EXPRESS		DECEMBER 28 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003
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=> FILE REG

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 FEB 2004 HIGHEST RN 651705-73-6

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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> S N-METHYL MORPHOLINE/CN
L1 0 N-METHYL MORPHOLINE/CN

=> S N-METHYLMORPHOLINE/CN
L2 1 N-METHYLMORPHOLINE/CN

=> S CHLOROFORMATE
L3 1129 CHLOROFORMATE

=> FILE CAPLUS

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	13.71	13.92

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:48:49 ON 20 FEB 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2004 VOL 140 ISS 9
FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2004 (20040219/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

09/870,676
UPDATED SEARCH
TRANSCRIPT

substance identification.

```
=> S L2
L4        1671 L2

=> S L3/RCT
         39069 L3
       2596677 RCT/RL
L5        19662 L3/RCT
                (L3 (L) RCT/RL)

=> S L4 AND L5
L6           93 L4 AND L5

=> S L6 AND ADD?
       3086554 ADD?
L7           19 L6 AND ADD?

=> D 1-19 IBIB ABS
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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:633320 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:180075
TITLE:	Preparation of pyrrolopyrimidines as tyrosine kinase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S):	Hirst, Gavin C.; Calderwood, David; Munschauer, Rainer; Arnold, Lee D.; Johnston, David N.; Rafferty, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	USA
SOURCE:	U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 166 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/US99/21560. CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003153752	A1	20030814	US 2000-537167	20000329
WO 2000017203	A1	20000330	WO 1999-US21560	19990917

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

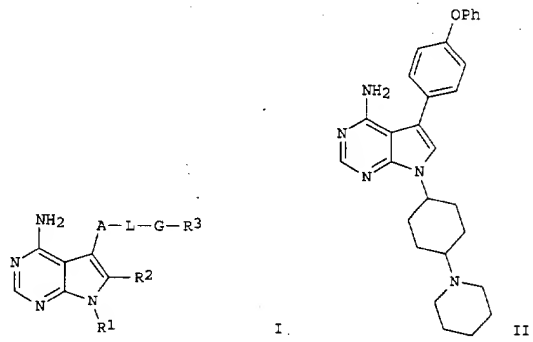
ZA 2001002204	A	20020318	ZA 2001-2204	20010316

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-100832P	P	19980918
US 1998-100833P	P	19980918
US 1998-100834P	P	19980918
US 1998-100946P	P	19980918
WO 1999-US21560	A2	19990917

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:180075

GI



I II

AB The title compds. I [A = (un)substituted 6-membered aromatic ring, 5-6 membered heteroarom. ring; L = O, S, SO, SO2, etc.; G = a direct bond, (CH2)j (wherein j = 1-6), alkenylene, cycloalkylene, oxaalkylene; R1 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, bicycloalkyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, halo, etc.; R3 = alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, etc.] and physiol. acceptable salts and metabolites thereof, are inhibitors of serine/threonine and tyrosine kinase activity. Several of the kinases, whose activity is inhibited by compds. I, are involved in immunol., hyperproliferative, or angiogenic processes. Thus, the compds. I can ameliorate disease states where angiogenesis or endothelial cell hyperproliferation is a factor. These compds. can be used to treat cancer and hyperproliferative disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, disorders of the immune system, transplant rejections and inflammatory disorders. All exemplified compds. I significantly inhibited either FGFR, PDGFR, KDR, Tie-2, Lck, Fyn, Blk, Lyn, or Src at ≤50 μM, and some significantly inhibited cdc2 at ≤50 μM. 546 Example prepns. are included. For example, **addition** of piperidine to 4-[4-amino-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]cyclohexanone in DCE and AcOH, followed by treatment with Na[(AcO)3BH], workup and chromatog., gave cis- and trans-II.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:97978 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	138:132624
TITLE:	Influencing the activity of plant growth regulators
INVENTOR(S):	Van der Krieken, Wilhelmus Maria; Smit, Gerrit
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Neth.
SOURCE:	U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 717,872, abandoned. CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003027722	A1	20030206	US 2002-87024	20020228
US 6242381	B1	20010605	US 1998-981110	19980313

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-981110	A1	19980313
US 2000-717872	B2	20001121
EP 1995-201686	A	19950622

NL 1995-1001620 A 19951109
WO 1996-EP2789 W 19960624

AB The methods for increasing and/or prolonging in vivo or in vitro activity of plant growth regulators (PGRs) comprise locally increasing the concentration of active plant growth regulators in a plant and/or plant part(s) and/or increasing the sensitivity of the plant and/or plant part(s) to the activity of the plant growth regulators. The local increase can for instance take place by administering the PGRs in capsules. The increase in the sensitivity can be brought about by administering elicitors or means which result in the formation of elicitors. By **adding** both elicitors and (modified, e.g. slow-release) PGRs the induced response can be timed.

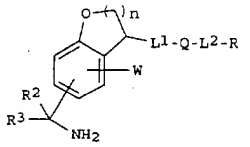
L7 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:965135 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:39298
TITLE: Preparation of substituted (aminoiminomethyl or aminomethyl)dihydrobenzofurans and benzopyrans as factor Xa and factor IIa inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Burns, Christopher J.; Dankulich, William P.; McGarry, Daniel G.; Volz, Francis A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/IB00/01562.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002193410	A1	20021219	US 2002-81113	20020222
US 6599918	B2	20030729		
WO 2001014358	A2	20010301	WO 2000-IB1562	20000812
WO 2001014358	A3	20010517		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-150767P P 19990826
GB 1999-24155 A 19991012
WO 2000-IB1562 A2 20000812

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:39298
GI



I

AB The title compds. [I; n = 1 or 2; W is H or a ring system substituent; R is hydrogen, cyano, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, fused arylcycloalkyl, fused heteroarylcycloalkyl, etc.; R1 is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl or heteroaryloxycarbonyl; R2 and R3 are each hydrogen, or, taken together are :NR4; R4 is hydrogen, R502C, HO, cyano, R5CO, HCO, lower alkyl, nitro, etc.; R5 is alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl; L1 is alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene; L2 is absent, alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, alkylene-O, alkenylene-O, etc., provided that when L2 is absent, then R is not hydrogen, and Q is attached to R through a carbon atom thereof; Q is NR8', O, CO, CO2, O2C, NR8'(X1), C(X)NR8', NR8C(X1)O, etc.; provided that a nitrogen atom or oxygen atom of Q is not directly bonded to a carbon atom of L1 or L2 having a double bond or triple bond, or Q-L2-R is cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, fused arylcycloalkyl, fused heteroarylcycloalkyl, etc., provided that a nitrogen atom or oxygen atom of Q is not directly bonded to a carbon atom of L1 having a double bond or triple bond; X1 is O or S; R8' is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl or alkoxycarbonyl; R8 is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, aroyl or heteroaroyl; and m is 0, 1 or 2], oxides thereof, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts were prepared These compds. inhibit the formation of simultaneously directly inhibiting both Factor Xa and Factor IIa (thrombin) and are useful for treating pathol. conditions in a patient that may be ameliorated by administration of such compds. The pathol. conditions include venous vasculature, arterial vasculature, abnormal thrombus formation, acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, thromboembolism, acute vessel closure associated with thrombolytic therapy, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, transient ischemic attacks, stroke, intermittent claudication or bypass grafting of the coronary or peripheral arteries, vessel luminal narrowing, restenosis post coronary or venous angioplasty, maintenance of vascular access patency in longterm hemodialysis patients, pathol. thrombus formation occurring in the veins of the lower extremities following abdominal, knee and hip surgery, a risk of pulmonary thromboembolism, or disseminated systemic intravascular coagulopathy occurring in vascular systems during septic shock, certain viral infections or cancer (no data). Thus, To a cooled (0°) solution of 5-(pyrid-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid and 4-methylmorpholine in CH2Cl2 is **added** dropwise a solution of iso-Pr chloroformate in toluene, stirred 30 min, treated with 2-[5-(N-tert-butoxycarbonyl)carbamimidoyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-3-yl]ethylamine in DMF, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight to give 5-pyridin-2-ylthiophene-2-carboxylic acid [2-[5-(N-tert-butoxycarbonyl)carbamimidoyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-3-yl]ethyl]amide which was stirred with H2O and CF3CO2H in CH2Cl2 for 3 h to give 5-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid [2-(5-carbamimidoyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-3-yl)ethyl]amide.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:251519 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:147981
TITLE: Design of peptides with α,β-dehydro residues: pseudo-tripeptide N-benzyloxycarbonyl-ΔLeu-L-Ala-L-Leu-OCH3
AUTHOR(S): Makker, Jyoti; Dey, Sharmistha; Kumar, Pravindra; Singh, Tej P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biophysics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi, 110 029, India
SOURCE: Acta Crystallographica, Section C: Crystal Structure Communications (2002), C58(4), o212-o214
CODEN: ACSCEE; ISSN: 0108-2701
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Munksgaard
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The title peptide N-benzyloxycarbonyl-ΔLeu-L-Ala-L-Leu-OCH3 [methyl

N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-α,β-dehydroleucyl-L-alanyl-L-leucinate], C24H35N3O6, was synthesized in the solution phase. Crystallog. data are given. The peptide adopts a type II' β-turn conformation which is stabilized by an intramol. 4 -° 1 N-H...O H bond. The crystal packing is stabilized by two intermol. N-H...O H bonds.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:730744 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:288790
TITLE: Pyrrolopyrimidines as tyrosine kinase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Hirst, Gavin C.; Calderwood, David; Munschauer, Rainer; Arnold, Lee D.; Johnstón, David N.; Rafferty, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 453 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001072751	A1	20011004	WO 2000-US8593	20000329

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-US8593 20000329
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:288790
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Chemical compds. having structural formula I and physiol. acceptable salts and metabolites thereof, are inhibitors of serine/threonine and tyrosine kinase activity. Several of the kinases, whose activity is inhibited by these chemical compds., are involved in immunol., hyperproliferative, or angiogenic processes. Thus, these chemical compds. can ameliorate disease states where angiogenesis or endothelial cell hyperproliferation is a factor. These compds. can be used to treat cancer and hyperproliferative disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, disorders of the immune system, transplant rejections and inflammatory disorders. All exemplified compds. significantly inhibited either FGFR, PDGFR, KDR, Tie-2, Lck, Fyn, Blk, Lyn, or Src at ≤50 μM, and some significantly inhibited cdc2 at ≤50 μM. In I, ring A is a six membered aromatic ring or a five or six membered heteroarom. ring which is optionally substituted. L is -O-, -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)2-, -N(R)-, -N[C(O)OR]-, -N[C(O)R]-, -N(SO2R)-, -CH2O-; -CH2S-, -CH2N(R)-, -C(NR)-;-CH2N[C(O)R]-, -CH2N[C(O)OR]-, -CH2N(SO2R)-, -CH(NHR)-, -CH[NHC(O)R]-, -CH(NHSO2R)-, -CH[NHC(O)OR]-, -CH[OC(O)R]-, -CH[OC(O)NHR]-, -CH:CH-; -C(:NOR)-, -C(O)-, -CH(OR)-, -C(O)N(R)-, -N(R)C(O)-, -N(R)S(O)-, -N(R)S(O)2-, -OC(O)N(R)-, -N(R)C(O)N(R)-, -NRC(O)O-, -S(O)N(R)-, -S(O)2N(R)-, -N[C(O)R]S(O)-, -N[C(O)R]S(O)2-, -N(R)S(O)N(R)-, -N(R)S(O)2N(R)-, -C(O)N(R)C(O)-, -S(O)N(R)C(O)-, -S(O)2N(R)C(O)-, -OS(O)N(R)-, -OS(O)2N(R)-, -N(R)S(O)O-, -N(R)S(O)2O-, -N(R)S(O)C(O)-, -N(R)S(O)2C(O)-, -SON[C(O)R]-, -SO2N[C(O)R]-, -N(R)SON(R)-, -N(R)SO2N(R)-, -C(O)O-, -N(R)P(OR')O-, -N(R)P(OR')-, -N(R)P(O)(OR')O-, -N(R)P(O)(OR')-, -N[C(O)R]P(OR')O-, -N[C(O)R]P(OR')-, -N[C(O)R]P(O)(OR')O-, -N[C(O)R]P(OR')-, -CH(R)S(O)-, or -CH(R)S(O)2-. L is also -CH(R)N[C(O)OR]-, -CH(R)N[C(O)R]-, -CH(R)N(SO2R), -CH(R)O-, -CH(R)S-, -CH(R)N(R)-, -CH(R)N[C(O)R]-, - CH(R)N[C(O)OR]-, -CH(R)N(SO2R)-, -CH(R)C(:NOR)-, -CH(R)C(O)-, -CH(R)CH(OR)-, -CH(R)C(O)N(R)-, -CH(R)N(R)C(O)-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)2-, -CH(R)OC(O)N(R)-, -CH(R)N(R)C(O)N(R)-, -CH(R)N(R)C(O)O-, -CH(R)S(O)N(R)-, -CH(R)S(O)2N(R)-, -CH(R)N[C(O)R]S(O)-, -CH(R)N[C(O)R]S(O)2-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)N(R)-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)2N(R)-, -CH(R)C(O)N(R)C(O)-, -CH(R)S(O)N(R)C(O)-, -CH(R)S(O)2N(R)C(O)-, -CH(R)OS(O)N(R)-, -CH(R)OS(O)2N(R)-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)O-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)2O-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)C(O)-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)2C(O)-, -CH(R)SON[C(O)R]-, -CH(R)S(O)2N[C(O)R]-, -CH(R)N(R)SON(R)-, -CH(R)N(R)S(O)2N(R)-; -CH(R)C(O)O-, -CH(R)N(R)P(OR')O-, -CH(R)N(R)P(OR')-, -CH(R)N(R)P(O)(OR')O-, -CH(R)N(R)P(O)(OR')-, -CH(R)N[C(O)R]P(OR')O-, -CH(R)N[C(O)R]P(OR')-, -CH(R)N[C(O)R]P(O)(OR')O- or -CH(R)N[C(O)R]P(OR')-. In L, each R and R' is, independently, -H, acyl, substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic, aromatic, arylalkyl, heteroarom., cycloalkyl or arylalkyl; or L is -RbN(R)S(O)2-, -RbN(R)P(O)-, or -RbN(R)P(O)O-, wherein Rb is an alkylene group which when taken together with the sulfonamide, phosphinamide, or phosphonamide group to which it is bound forms a five or six membered ring fused to ring A; or L is II (X = O or nil; Y = O or nil) or III (Y = O, nil) wherein R85 taken together with the phosphinamide, or phosphonamide is a 5-, 6-, or 7-membered, aromatic, heteroarom. or heterocycloalkyl ring system. G is a direct bond, -(CH2)j- (j = 1-6), C2-C6-alkenylene, C3-C8-cycloalkylene or C1-C6-oxaalkylene group. R1 is substituted or optionally substituted aliphatic, cycloalkyl, bicycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aromatic, heteroarom., heteroaralkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterobicycloalkyl, alkylamido, arylamido, -S(O)2-alkyl, -S(O)2-cycloalkyl, -C(O)alkyl, or -B-E, wherein B is substituted or unsubstituted cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aromatic, heteroarom., alkylene, aminoalkyl, alkylenecarbonyl, or aminoalkylcarbonyl and E is substituted or unsubstituted azacycloalkyl, azacycloalkylcarbonyl, azacycloalkylsulfonyl, azacycloalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylcarbonyl, heteroarylsulfonyl, heteroaralkyl, alkyl sulfonamido, aryl sulfonamido, bicycloalkyl, ureido, thioureido or aryl. R2 is -H or substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic, cycloalkyl, halogen, -OH, cyano, aromatic, heteroarom., heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, -(CH2)0-3NR4R5, or -(CH2)0-3C(O)NR4R5. R3 is substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aromatic, heteroarom., or heterocycloalkyl with provisos. R4, R5 and the N atom together form a 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7-membered, substituted or unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, heterobicycloalkyl or heteroarom.; or R4 and R5 are each, independently, -H, azabicycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or Y-Z; Y is -C(O)-, -(CH2)pO-, -(CH2)pNH-, -(CH2)pS-, -(CH2)pS(O)-, and -(CH2)pS(O)2-; p = 0-6; and Z is -H, or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, amino, aryl, heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl. 546 Example prepns. are included. For example, **addition** of piperidine to 4-[4-amino-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]cyclohexanone in DCE and AcOH, followed by treatment with Na[(AcO)3BH], workup and chromatog., gave cis- and trans-IV.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

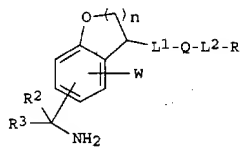
L7 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152665 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:207826
TITLE: Preparation of substituted (aminoiminomethyl or aminomethyl)dihydrobenzofurans and benzopyrans as factor Xa and factor IIa inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Burns, Christopher J.; Dankulich, William P.; McGarry, Daniel G.; Volz, Francis A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharmaceuticals Products Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001014358	A2	20010301	WO 2000-IB1562	20000812
WO 2001014358	A3	20010517		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1222182	A2	20020717	EP 2000-968181	20000812
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2004500336	T2	20040108	JP 2001-518445	20000812
US 2002193410	A1	20021219	US 2002-81113	20020222
US 6599918	B2	20030729		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-150767P P 19990826
GB 1999-24155 A 19991012
WO 2000-IB1562 W 20000812

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:207826
GI



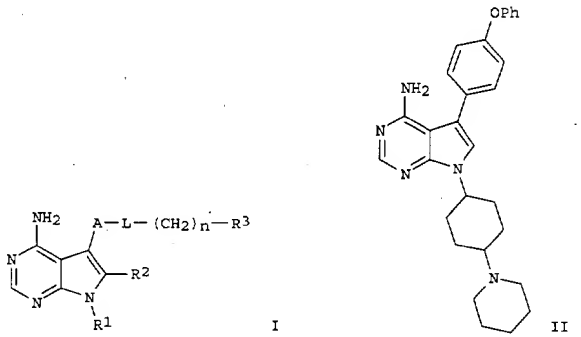
AB The title compds. [I; n = 1 or 2; W is H or a ring system substituent; R is hydrogen, cyano, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, fused arylcycloalkyl, fused heteroarylcycloalkyl, etc.; R1 is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl or heteroaryloxycarbonyl; R2 and R3 are each hydrogen, or, taken together are :NR4; R4 is hydrogen, R5O2C, HO, cyano, R5CO, HCO, lower alkyl, nitro, etc.; R5 is alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl; L1 is alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene; L2 is absent, alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, alkylene-O, alkenylene-O, etc., provided that when L2 is absent, then R is not hydrogen, and Q is attached to R through a carbon atom thereof; Q is NR8', O, CO, CO2, O2C, NR8'(X1), C(X)NR8', NR8C(X1)O, etc.; provided that a nitrogen atom or oxygen atom of Q is not directly bonded to a carbon atom of L1 or L2 having a double bond or triple bond, or Q-L2-R is cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocyclyl, fused arylcycloalkyl, fused heteroarylcycloalkyl, etc., provided that a nitrogen atom or oxygen atom of Q is not directly bonded to a carbon atom of L1 having a double bond or triple bond; X1 is O or S; R8' is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl or alkoxycarbonyl; R8 is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, aroyl or heteroaroyl; and m is 0, 1 or 2], oxides thereof, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates thereof, or prodrugs thereof are prepared These compds. inhibit the formation of simultaneously directly inhibiting both Factor Xa and Factor IIa (thrombin) and are useful for treating pathol. conditions in a patient that may be ameliorated by administration of such compds. The pathol. conditions include venous vasculature, arterial vasculature, abnormal thrombus formation, acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, thromboembolism, acute vessel closure associated with thrombolytic therapy, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, transient ischemic attacks, stroke, intermittent claudication or bypass grafting of the coronary or peripheral arteries, vessel luminal narrowing, restenosis post coronary or venous angioplasty, maintenance of vascular access patency in longterm hemodialysis patients, pathol. thrombus formation occurring in the veins of the lower extremities following abdominal, knee and hip surgery, a risk of pulmonary thromboembolism, or disseminated systemic intravascular coagulopathy occurring in vascular systems during septic shock, certain viral infections or cancer (no data). Thus, To a cooled (0°) solution of 5-(pyrid-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid and 4-methylmorpholine in CH2Cl2 is **added** dropwise a solution of iso-Pr chloroformate in toluene, stirred 30 min, treated with 2-[5-(N-tert-butoxycarbonyl)carbamimidoyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-3-yl]ethylamine in DMF, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight to give 5-pyridin-2-ylthiophene-2-carboxylic acid [2-[5-(N-tert-butoxycarbonyl)carbamimidoyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-3-yl]ethyl]amide which was stirred with H2O and CF3CO2H in CH2Cl2 for 3 h to give 5-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid [2-(5-carbamimidoyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-3-yl)ethyl]amide.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:210172 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:251160
TITLE: Preparation of pyrrolopyrimidines as protein kinase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Hirst, Gavin C.; Calderwood, David; Wishart, Neil; Ritter, Kurt; Arnold, Lee D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 304 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000017203	A1	20000330	WO 1999-US21560	19990917
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2344249	AA	20000330	CA 1999-2344249	19990917
AU 9960484	A1	20000410	AU 1999-60484	19990917
AU 753555	B2	20021024		
EP 1114053	A1	20010711	EP 1999-969415	19990917
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9913887	A	20011023	BR 1999-13887	19990917
JP 2002526500	T2	20020820	JP 2000-574112	19990917
NZ 510588	A	20030829	NZ 1999-510588	19990917
US 2003153752	A1	20030814	US 2000-537167	20000329
BG 105346	A	20011231	BG 2001-105346	20010315
NO 2001001356	A	20010516	NO 2001-1356	20010316

ZA 2001002204	A	20020318	ZA 2001-2204		20010316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-100832P	P	19980918
			US 1998-100833P	P	19980918
			US 1998-100834P	P	19980918
			US 1998-100946P	P	19980918
			WO 1999-US21560	W	19990917

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:251160
GI



I

II

AB 7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-amines (I) [wherein A = (un)substituted 6-membered aromatic ring or 5- or 6-membered heteroarom. ring; L = RbN(R)S(O)2, RbN(R)P(O), or RbN(R)P(O)O, where Rb = alkylene group which when taken together with the sulfonamide, phosphinamide or phosphonamide group to which it is bound forms a 5- or 6-membered ring fused to ring A, or L = 5-, 6-, or 7-membered (oxa)azaphosphaarom. or (oxa)azaphosphacycloalkyl ring; R = H, acyl, or (un)substituted aliphatic, (hetero)aromatic, or cycloalkyl; R1 = (un)substituted (hetero)cyclic, (hetero)aromatic, amido, acyl, or (cyclo)alkylsulfonyl; R2 = H, halo, OH, CN, (un)substituted aliphatic, cycloalkyl, (hetero)aromatic, (hetero)aralkyl, amino, or amido; R3 (un)substituted aliphatic, alkenyl, (hetero)cycloalkyl, or (hetero)aromatic; n = 0-6], and physiol. acceptable salts and metabolites thereof, were prepared For example, **addition** of piperidine to 4-[4-amino-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl]cyclohexanone in DCE and AcOH, followed by workup and chromatog., gave cis- and trans-II. I inhibit serine/threonine and tyrosine kinase activity, which are involved in immunol., hyperproliferative, and angiogenic processes. All exemplified compds. significantly inhibited either FGFR, PDGFR, KDR, Tie-2, Lck, Fyn, Blk, Lyn, or Src at concns. of ≤ 50 μM, and some significantly inhibited cdc2 at concns. of 50 ≤ μM. Thus, these compds. are useful in the treatment of cancer and hyperproliferative disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, disorders of the immune system, transplant rejections, and inflammatory disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:687412 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:75242
TITLE: Investigation of zinc complexation of dipeptides only consisting of cysteine. (Part I). Study on the total synthesis of the dipeptides and zinc complexes
AUTHOR(S): Guo, Lanfen; Vogler, Raphael; Bitguel, Fadime
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., NeiMongol Univ., Hohhot, 010021, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Neimenggu Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (1998), 29(5), 672-677
CODEN: NDZKEJ; ISSN: 1000-1638
PUBLISHER: Neimenggu Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The dipeptides made up solely from cysteine, the C-protected ones H-Cys-Cys-OEt (1) and the unprotected ones H-Cys-Cys-OH (2) were prepared A preparation for 2 was reported but no data was given. Solid complexes were obtained from equimolar mixts. of the peptides and Zn salts upon **addition** of a base. The results of analyses support the authors' proposal for the compns. of the Zn complexes (H-Cys-Cys-OEt)2Zn2·H2O and (H-Cys-Cys-OEt)4Zn4L (L = 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline).

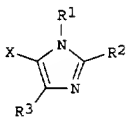
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:485045 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:95494
TITLE: Process for producing imidazole derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Hajima, Makoto; Hozumi, Yasuyuki; Kabaki, Mikio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shionogi & Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9829395	A1	19980709	WO 1997-JP4708	19971219
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9878904	A1	19980731	AU 1998-78904	19971219
AU 720862	B2	20000615		
EP 949249	A1	19991013	EP 1997-949167	19971219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1242005	A	20000119	CN 1997-181054	19971219
CN 1100763	B	20030205		
BR 9714436	A	20000321	BR 1997-14436	19971219
RU 2188821	C2	20020910	RU 1999-116252	19971219
JP 3378017	B2	20030217	JP 1998-529815	19971219
TW 418194	B	20010111	TW 1997-86119794	19971226
US 6057448	A	20000502	US 1999-319700	19990610
MX 9905884	A	20001130	MX 1999-5884	19990622
NO 9903154	A	19990826	NO 1999-3154	19990624

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1996-347507	A	19961226
		WO 1997-JP4708	W	19971219

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 129:95494; MARPAT 129:95494
GI



I

AB A process for producing compds. of general formula (I; X = R4S; wherein R1 and R3 each represents a hydrogen atom or an organic residue; R2 represents an organic residue; and R4 represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group) comprises reacting a compound of general formula I (R = H, wherein R1, R2 and R3 are each as defined above) with a compound of general formula R4-S-Hal (wherein R4 is as defined above; and Hal represents a halogen atom) in the presence of a base. This process is suitable for manufacturing antiviral or anti-AIDS imidazole derivs. (no data) in a large scale at low cost. Thus, a solution of 8.0 g 3,5-dichlorobenzenesulfenyl chloride in toluene was **added** dropwise to a solution of 10.0 g I (X = H, R1 = 4-pyridinylmethyl, R2 = CH2OCH2Ph, R3 = iso-Pr) in toluene under ice-cooling over 30 min followed by **adding** dropwise Et3N over 1 h under ice-cooling and the resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 h to give 81.3% I (X = 3,5-dichlorobenzenesulfenyl, R1 = 4-pyridinylmethyl, R2 = CH2OCH2Ph, R3 = iso-Pr).

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:199217 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:313498
TITLE: Solution behavior and zinc complexation of tripeptides with cysteine and/or histidine at both termini
AUTHOR(S): Gockel, P.; Gelinsky, M.; Vogler, R.; Vahrenkamp, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der Universitat Freiburg, Freiburg, 79104, Germany
SOURCE: Inorganica Chimica Acta (1998), 272(1,2), 115-124
CODEN: ICHAA3; ISSN: 0020-1693
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Eight tripeptides and one tetrapeptide with cysteine and/or histidine at both termini were synthesized. They were fully protected (acetyl at the N terminus and ester or amide at the C terminus), making cysteine thiolate and histidine imidazole the only donor functions. The central amino acids (valine, proline, and the nonnatural amino acid (S)-3-amino-2-oxo-1N-pyrrolidineacetic acid, Apa) were chosen such that they support or strongly favor a folding of the peptide chain in this position. Potentiometric measurements showed that all these peptides form 1:1 Zn complexes in solution and that the bis-cysteinyl peptides also form 2:2 complexes. In these complexes the peptide is a chelating ligand forming 12- to 17-membered chelate rings. A comparative discussion of complex stabilities reveals that the peptides containing valine in the central position do not provide **addnl.** stability to their Zn complexes by protein folding, e.g. by a β-turn. Proline, and more pronouncedly the nonnatural amino acid Apa, however, exert this type of complex stability enhancement by preorganization.

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:324318 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:17282
TITLE: Kinetics of 5-exo Cyclizations of N-Alkyl-4-pentenaminyl Radicals and β-Fragmentations of β-(Dialkylamino)alkyl Radicals
AUTHOR(S): Newcomb, Martin; Musa, Osama M.; Martinez, Felix N.; Horner, John H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, 48202, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1997), 119(20), 4569-4577
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 127:17282

AB The kinetic conclusions of a recent report by Maxwell and Tsanaktsidis (J. Am. Chemical Society 1996, 118, 4276) were investigated. The kinetics of ring opening of the (N-butyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl radical (2) to the N-butyl-4-pentenaminyl radical (1) and the reverse reaction, 5-exo cyclization of 1 to 2, were determined at 50 and 80 °C by competitive Bu3SnH trapping. Rate consts. for 5-exo cyclization of a dialkylaminyl radical and for β-fragmentation of a β-(dialkylamino)ethyl radical were measured by direct laser flash photolysis (LFP) methods. In contrast to the conclusions of Maxwell and Tsanaktsidis, all of these radical reactions were facile with rate consts. of at least 1 + 104 s-1. The claim by Maxwell and Tsanaktsidis that bis(tributyltin oxide) catalyzes dialkylaminyl radical reactions was investigated by LFP kinetic studies of the 5-exo cyclization of the N-methyl-5,5-diphenyl-4-pentenaminyl radical (20) in the presence of the **additive** which demonstrated that (Bu3Sn)2O does not have a catalytic effect on the reaction. Computations of the energies of the N-Me analogs of radicals 1 and 2 with a high level of theory (fourth-order Moller-Plesset perturbation theory) and by a hybrid d. functional theory with a very large basis set indicate that the cyclization reaction is expected to be slightly exergonic at 298 K. This work demonstrates that the kinetic results reported by Maxwell and Tsanaktsidis were spurious. We speculate that impurities of dichalcogens in their radical precursor samples were reduced by Bu3SnH to highly reactive chalcogen hydrides (arylthiols and benzeneselenol) in their kinetic studies.

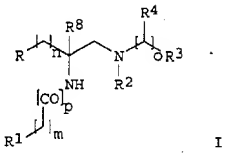
L7 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:299224 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:277498
TITLE: Preparation of 2-piperazino(or piperidino)acetylaminopropanamines as growth hormone secretagogues
INVENTOR(S): Dodge, Jeffrey Alan; Hipskind, Philip Arthur
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Co., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 761219	A1	19970312	EP 1996-305917	19960814
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2203424	AA	19970227	CA 1996-2203424	19960814
WO 9707117	A1	19970227	WO 1996-US13193	19960814
W: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR,				

NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9667244	A1	19970312	AU 1996-67244		19960814
ZA 9606891	A	19980216	ZA 1996-6891		19960814
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-2581P	P	19950821
			WO 1996-US13193	W	19960814

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:277498
GI



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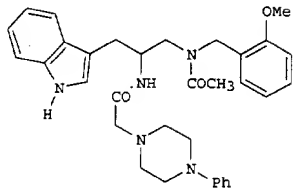


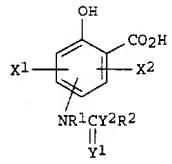
II

AB The title compds. [I; m, n, p = 0-1; o = 0-2; R = Ph, 2-indolyl, benzothienyl, etc.; R1 = Ph3C, Ph, Ph2CH, etc.; R2 = H, C1-4 alkyl, arylsulfonyl, etc.; R3 = Ph, naphthyl, C1-8 alkyl, etc.; R4 = H, C1-3 alkyl; R8 = H, C1-6 alkyl], useful in treating a physiol. condition which may be modulated by an increase in growth hormone, were prepared and formulated. Thus, treatment of 2-[(4-phenyl)piperazin-1-yl]acetic acid sodium salt with Et3N.HBr and carbonyldiimidazole in DMF followed by **addition** of 2-amino-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-[N-(2-methoxybenzyl)amino]propane in DMF afforded the title compound II. Compds. I are effective at 1-15 mg/kg/day. This invention also provides methods for the treatment of such physiol. conditions which comprise administering a growth hormone secretagogue as described in the present invention in combination with growth hormone releasing hormone.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:401581 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:58125
TITLE: Preparation of alkoxycarbonylaminosalicylic acids as developers for recording materials
INVENTOR(S): Nakatsuka, Masakatsu; Umeda, Shinichi; Takaoka, Masazumi; Mizuta, Hideki; Nagata, Teruyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08092195	A2	19960409	JP 1994-231596	19940927
JP 3313248	B2	20020812		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-231596 19940927
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 125:58125; MARPAT 125:58125
GI



I

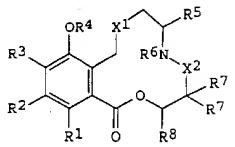
AB The title compds. I [X1, X2 = H, alkyl, etc.; Y1, Y2 = O, etc.; R1 = H, alkyl, etc.; R2 = alkyl, etc.] are prepared by reaction of aminosalicylic acid derivs. with haloformates in the presence of trialkylamine. Thus, octyl chloroformate 193 g was **added** over 2 h to a solution of 4-aminosalicylic acid 153 g in methanol 560 g containing triethylamine 110 g at 15°. The resulting mixture was stirred at 20° for 20 min. Water 1200 g and concentrated HCl 30 g were **added** to the reaction mixture; crystals of 4-(octyloxycarbonylamino)salicylic acid 300 g were obtained (yield 97%), vs. 48% yield in a reference process.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:517285 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:117285
TITLE: Preparation of benzoxathiaazabicyclododecines as novel DNA gyrase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Arisawa, Mikio; Goetschi, Erwin; Kamiyama, Tsutomu; Masciadri, Raffaello; Shimada, Hisao; Watanabe, Junko; Hebeisen, Paul; Link, Helmut
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoffmann-La Roche, F., und Co. A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 164 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9218490	A1	19921029	WO 1992-EP809	19920409
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
EP 535192	A1	19930407	EP 1992-908147	19920409
EP 535192	B1	19960619		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 05508167	T2	19931118	JP 1992-507648	19920409
AT 139532	E	19960715	AT 1992-908147	19920409
US 5294609	A	19940315	US 1992-952537	19921209
US 5399741	A	19950321	US 1994-177483	19940106
US 5486466	A	19960123	US 1994-339442	19941114

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
EP 1991-106105 19910417
WO 1992-EP809 19920409
US 1992-952537 19921209
US 1994-177483 19940106

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:117285
GI



I

AB A process for the preparation of the title compds. I (X1 = S or SO, X2 = C(O) or C(S), R1 = H, alkyl, halogen, R2,R3 = H, alkyl, halogen, amino, acylamino, R4 = H, R5 = H, esterified carboxy or amidated carboxy, R6,R7 = H, alkyl, R8 = H, alkyl, esterified carboxy or amidated (thio)carboxy group) useful as antimicrobials, are prepared E.g., 1.1 g of 3,5-diacetoxy-6-[(R)-2-((S)-2-(1-tert-butoyformamido)-3-methylbenzoic acid was **added** to dithiobis(4-tertbutyl-1-isopropylimidazole) and PPH3 (.74 g) to give tert-Bu (4R, 7S)-12,14-diacetoxy-1,3,4,5,6,7,8,10-octahydro-4-methoxy carbonyl-11-methyl-6,10-dioxo-9,2,5-benzoxa thiaazacyclododecine-7-carbamate as white crystals.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:731
TITLE: Glycyl-p-amino-pyridine acetate for the treatment of senile dementia states
INVENTOR(S): Quadro, Giuseppe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medea Researches S.r.l., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9107963	A1	19910613	WO 1990-EP2055	19901130
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MC, MG, MW, NO, RO, SD, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2070376	AA	19910605	CA 1990-2070376	19901130
AU 9168734	A1	19910626	AU 1991-68734	19901130
EP 504180	A1	19920923	EP 1990-917637	19901130
EP 504180	B1	19931027		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05502446	T2	19930428	JP 1991-500120	19901130
AT 96319	E	19931115	AT 1990-917637	19901130
ES 2060207	T3	19941116	ES 1990-917637	19901130
US 5244897	A	19930914	US 1992-853780	19920602

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1989-22595 19891204
EP 1990-917637 19901130
WO 1990-EP2055 19901130

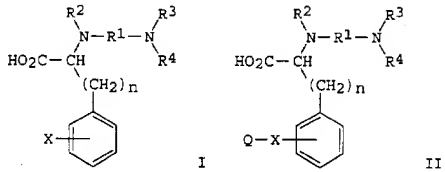
AB Glycyl-p-aminopyridine acetate is used for senile dementia syndrome, elderly confusion disorders, amnesic states, and nervous breakdown. Carbobenzoxy glycine and N-methylmorpholine in THF were treated with iso-Bu chloroformate with stirring before **addition** of 4-aminopyridine to obtain glycyl-p-aminopyridine (I). I was reacted with acetic acid to obtain glycyl-p-aminopyridine monoacetate (II). The i.p. administration of 5.6mg II/kg body weight was followed by a marked increased in acetylcholine release from the cerebral cortex of rats which reached a peak after 45 min and then gradually decreased.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:94715 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:94715
TITLE: Bifunctional chelating agents and conjugates for diagnostic imaging and therapy
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, David K.; Kline, Steven J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

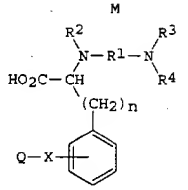
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 279307	A2	19880824	EP 1988-101776	19880208
EP 279307	A3	19900509		
EP 279307	B1	19930922		
EP 279307	B2	19961113		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
US 5057302	A	19911015	US 1988-136180	19880104
AT 94866	E	19931015	AT 1988-101776	19880208
ES 2059411	T3	19941116	ES 1988-101776	19880208
AU 8811685	A1	19880818	AU 1988-11685	19880212
AU 605241	B2	19910110		
JP 63290854	A2	19881128	JP 1988-31697	19880213
US 5227474	A	19930713	US 1991-706149	19910528

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1987-14517 19870213
US 1988-136180 19880104
EP 1988-101776 19880208

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 112:94715
GI



I II



III

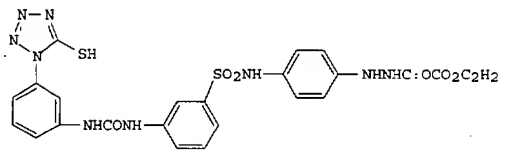
AB Compds. I [X = NO2, substrate reactive moiety; R1 = (CH2)q, (CH2)qN(R5)(CH2)r, (CH2)qO(CH2)rO(CH2)s, (CH2)qNR5(CH2)rNR6(CH2)s, ortho-C6H10, ortho-C6H6; R2-6 = H, CH2CO2H, ortho-CH2C6H4OH; R2 and R3 may

be fused to form a ring (CH2)tNR3(CH2)uNR8(CH2)v; n = 0-10; q, r, s, t, u, v = 2, 3], substrate conjugates II (Q = substrate; X = substrate reactive moiety; all else as above), and substrate-metal ion conjugates III (M = metal; all else as above) are prepared for in vivo diagnostic imaging and therapy. N-(Carboxymethyl)-N-[2-(bis(carboxymethyl)amino)ethyl]-(4-isothiocyanatophenyl)alanine dihydrochloride (preparation described) (0.34 g) was reacted with 0.39 g N-(t-butoxycarbonyl)thylenediamine (preparation described) and triethylamine in DMF at 0° for 15 min and room temperature for 48 h. H2O was then **added** and the mixture was stirred for 6 h and evaporated The residue was chromatographed on Bio-Rad AGI-X4 (elution with 3.5 M CH2O2 followed by 7 M CH2O2), deprotected with trifluoroacetic acid at room temperature for 6 h, and chromatographed on the same column (elution with CH2O2 1, 2, 3, 4 M), yielding 0.14 g N-(carboxymethyl)-N-[2-(bis-(carboxymethyl)amino)ethyl]-[4-(N'-(2-aminoethyl)thiourea)phenyl]alanine-3HCl (IV). A cholic acid-EDTA-IV conjugate was formed by reacting 31 mg IV with 25.5 mg cholic acid ester (prepared by reacting cholic acid with N-hydroxysuccinimide, 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide-HCl and triethylamine) and 36 mg triethylamine for 6 days at room temperature The residue was chromatographed on the same material as above (elution with 5M CH2O2), treated with 4M HCl 4+, dissolved in H2O and, lyophilized. This conjugate was labeled with 111In and used to image the hepatobiliary system in rabbits. The conjugate (0.59 mL, 1.69 mCi/mL) was injected into the ear vein of female New Zealand rabbits. At 10 min post-injection, the liver showed intense uptake of the conjugate, with no observable activity remaining in the level after 1 h.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:584095 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:184095
TITLE: Silver halide photographic material having ultra-high contrast due to hydrazine-activated development
INVENTOR(S): Kato, Kazunobu; Yagihara, Morio; Okada, Hisashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01090439	A2	19890406	JP 1987-247478	19870930
JP 06093082	B4	19941116		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-247478 19870930
GI



I

AB The claimed photog. material having ≥1 Ag halide emulsion layer(s) contains in the emulsion layer and/or in other hydrophilic colloid layer NRR1NR2C:OC:OR3 (R = aliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic group; both of R1 and R2 are H, or one is H and the other is sulfinic acid residue, acyl; R3 = NR4R5, OR6; R4, R5 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, amino, heterocyclic ring; R4 and R5 may be combined to form a ring; R6 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heterocyclic ring; either of R and R3 has a substituent capable of adsorbing to the Ag halide). The compound is a photog. highly active hydrazine derivative and provides a developed image with high contrast of ≥10, by using a developer of relatively low pH, such as 10. Thus, compound I was **added** to a AgCl emulsion (monodispersed, 0.2 μm in average diameter, cubic, crystallized in the presence of (NH4)3RhCl6, then the emulsion was coated on a substrate to make a graphic arts film. Upon development with a methyl-hydroquinone-sulfide developer of pH 11.6, it showed the mentioned characteristics.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:37814 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:37814
TITLE: Process for producing octahydro[1,7a]propanoindolo[2,3-a]quinolizine derivatives and acid **addition** salts as anticonvulsants, antihypoxic, antipyretic and anticataleptic drugs
INVENTOR(S): Szantay, Csaba; Balogh Kardos, Zsuzsanna; Palosi, Eva; Incze, Maria; Soti, Ferenc; Szporny, Laszlo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richter, Gedeon, Vegyeszeti Gyar Rt., Hung.
SOURCE: Hung. Teljes, 12 pp.
CODEN: HUXXBU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Hungarian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
HU 38947	A2	19860728	HU 1984-4781	19841221
HU 192648	B	19870629		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: HU 1984-4781 19841221
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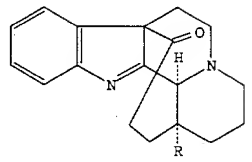
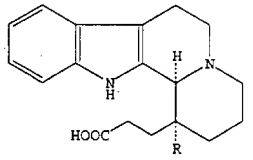


I



II

AB The title compound I (R = C1-4 alkyl) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts are prepared by conversion of the corresponding acid II into a mixed anhydride in an inert solvent under cooling in the presence of an acid scavenger, followed by internal acylation by heating. A mixture of II (R = Et), N-methylmorpholine, and THF, cooled to -5°, was treated with ClCO2Et and stirred overnight at room temperature, to give I (R = Et). No

pharmacol. data are given.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:158744 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:158744
TITLE: Studies on the metabolism of unsaturated fatty acids. V. Isomerization of thiol esters of cis-2-alkenoic acids during their preparation and alkaline hydrolysis
AUTHOR(S): Mizugaki, Michinao; Ito, Yoko; Hoshino, Toshiaki; Shiraishi, Takayuki; Yamanaka, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Inst., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 980, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1982), 30(1), 206-13
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB N-Acetylcysteamine and CoA esters of cis-2-alkenoic acids underwent isomerization to the corresponding trans-isomers during their preparation by the mixed anhydride method and also during their alkaline hydrolysis. The isomerization might proceed by interaction of the free SH group and the cis-double bond of 2-alkenoic thiol esters. The use of pyridine as a base and ≥3 equiv of the mixed anhydride to the thiol compound prevented the formation of the trans-isomer. **Addition** of H2O2 during alkaline hydrolysis also prevented the isomerization completely.

=> S L4 AND MIXED
708716 MIXED
6 MIXEDS
708720 MIXED
(MIXED OR MIXEDS)
L8 148 L4 AND MIXED

=> S L8 AND CARBOXYLIC
214406 CARBOXYLIC
47 CARBOXYLICS
214424 CARBOXYLIC
(CARBOXYLIC OR CARBOXYLICS)
L9 16 L8 AND CARBOXYLIC

=> D 1-16 IBIB ABS

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242219 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:264909
TITLE: Generation of ion exchanger media
INVENTOR(S): Maloisel, Jean-Luc; Thevenin, Nicolas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amersham Biosciences AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003024588	A1	20030327	WO 2002-SE1650	20020912

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SE 2001-3084 A 20010914
SE 2002-1145 A 20020515

AB The present invention relates to a method of generating a separation medium comprising **mixed** mode cation-exchanger ligands coupled to a base matrix, which method comprises to provide a scaffold comprising a functional group and exhibiting a cyclic core structure; derivatize the scaffold with a reagent comprising a reactive group coupled to a residue R by reacting the functional group of the scaffold with said reactive group; open the cyclic structure of the resulting derivative; and react the product with a base matrix comprising a re-active group. The scaffold presents at least two functionalities; one sulfur-comprising group for coupling to the base matrix and one group that can be transformed into an ionic group.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:117789 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:155355
TITLE: Process for producing acid anhydride having high yield and purity
INVENTOR(S): Shiigi, Hirofumi; Ohshima, Eiji; Yamaguchi, Masao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokuyama Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003011818	A1	20030213	WO 2002-JP7461	20020724

W: CN, IN, KR, US
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR

JP 2003048861	A2	20030221	JP 2001-233382	20010801
JP 2004035523	A2	20040205	JP 2002-198475	20020708

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-233382 A 20010801
JP 2002-198475 A 20020708
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:155355
AB A process for producing an acid anhydride which comprises reacting a **carboxylic** acid, preferably one having a polymerizable group, with a sulfonyl halide compound in the presence of a tertiary amine or of a tertiary amine and an inorg. base, characterized in that the tertiary amine or the tertiary amine and inorg. base are used in an amount of 0.9 to 1.2 equiv to the acid to be generated from the sulfonyl halide compound Thus, acrylic acid anhydride prepared in a 4-neck 3-L glass reactor comprising methylene chloride 1240 g, inhibitors, acrylic acid 3.0 mol, methanesulfonyl chloride 1.5 mol; **mixed** with triethylamine 3.0 mol (added dropwise in 2 h) at 30° had a yield of 91% and 98% purity, compared to 79% and 74%, resp., for a similar preparation using 4.5 mol of triethylamine.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:548280 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:101425
TITLE: Deacidification of oils and fats of biological origin by aqueous solutions of tertiary amines
AUTHOR(S): Peter, Siegfried; Drescher, Martin; Konig, Wolfgang;

Weidner, Eckhard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Technische Chemie, Universitat Erlangen-Nurnberg, Erlangen, Germany
SOURCE: Oleagineux, Corps Gras, Lipides (2001), 8(1), 53-56
CODEN: OCLOEX; ISSN: 1258-8210
PUBLISHER: John Libbey Eurotext
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Deacidification of triacylglycerols by extraction is investigated using aqueous solns. of amines as extractants. Tertiary amines with b.p. ranging between 100° and 170°C, such as 2-methylamino-diethanol, 2-dimethylamino-ethanol, 4-methylmorpholine, 1-dimethylamino-2-propanol etc. were found to be suitable substances. Especially the deacidification by aqueous solns. of 2-dimethylamino-ethanol (DMAE) was amply investigated as it is used as an active agent in remedies. Amazingly gelatinous soap stocks are not formed, when the concentration of DMAE exceeds 20% if the free fatty acid content of the oil is below 15%. Two liquid phases are formed in systems composed of triacylglycerols and aqueous solns. containing 20 to 80% DMAE. Palm oil containing 4.3 weight% free fatty acids was **mixed** with an equal amount of an aqueous solution of 30 weight% DMAE at 60°C. In equilibrium an extract containing 86 weight% free fatty acids (solvents deducted) and a raffinate of 0.09 weight% free fatty acids are obtained. Loss of neutral oil being 0.7 weight%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:75604 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:271718
TITLE: Redox and Double-Layer Charging of Phenothiazine Functionalized Monolayer-Protected Clusters
AUTHOR(S): Miles, Deon T.; Murray, Royce W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kenan Laboratories of Chemistry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-3290, USA
SOURCE: Analytical Chemistry (2001), 73(5), 921-929
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Monolayer-protected Au clusters (MPCs) have been prepared with **mixed** monolayers of alkanethiolates and alkanethiolates terminally ω-functionalized with phenothiazine. The **mixed** monolayer MPCs can contain as many as 10 phenothiazines/MPC; these electron donors are electroactive in rapid, successive one-electron reactions. Surface adsorption of the functionalized MPCs is evident in cyclic voltammetry. Double-potential-step chronocoulometry with incremented potential steps was applied to unfunctionalized hexanethiolate-coated MPCs and to those functionalized with phenothiazine to analyze the coupling between the diffusion-controlled double-layer charging of the MPC cores and the oxidation of the phenothiazine centers. Apparent changes in ordering of the MPC alkanethiolate chains were observed with IR spectroscopy in solns. of MPCs where alc., **carboxylic** acid, or phenothiazine moieties had been incorporated into the monolayer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:475460 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:89948
TITLE: One shot process for preparing polyurethane foam using a aryloxy-substituted **carboxylic** acid-blocked tertiary amine catalyst
INVENTOR(S): El Ghobary, Hassan; Muller, Louis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CK Witco Corporation, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1018526	A1	20000712	EP 1999-125986	19991228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6660781	B1	20031209	US 1999-225550	19990105
JP 2000204135	A2	20000725	JP 2000-18	20000104
KR 2000053377	A	20000825	KR 2000-119	20000104
CN 1267674	A	20000927	CN 2000-104550	20000105
MX 200000238	A	20030308	MX 2000-238	20000105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-225550 A 19990105
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:89948

AB A one-shot foaming process for preparing a polyurethane foam by a polyisocyanate and an active hydrogen-containing component including water and an organic polyol, is conducted in the presence of a delayed action catalyst formed by reaction between a tertiary amine and an aryloxy-substituted **carboxylic** acid. Thus, polyols, TDI 80/20, are **mixed** with diethanolamine and phenoxyacetic acid to form a polyurethane foam with a d. of 35.8 kg/m3.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:475459 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:89947
TITLE: One-shot process for preparing polyurethane foam using a halogenated **carboxylic** acid-tertiary amine catalyst
INVENTOR(S): El Ghobary, Hassan; Muller, Louis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CK Witco Corporation, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1018525	A1	20000712	EP 1999-125985	19991228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6395796	B1	20020528	US 1999-225549	19990105
JP 2000204134	A2	20000725	JP 2000-17	20000104
KR 2000053374	A	20000825	KR 2000-107	20000104
CN 1269372	A	20001011	CN 2000-104505	20000105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-225549 A 19990105
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:89947

AB A one-shot process for preparing a polyurethane foam by a polyisocyanate and an active hydrogen-containing component including water and an organic polyol, is conducted in the presence of a delayed action catalyst formed by reaction between a tertiary amine and a halogenated **carboxylic** acid having optional hydroxyl functionality. Thus, polyols and TDI 80/20 are **mixed** diethanolamine and 2-chloropropionic acid to form a polyurethane foam with a cream time of 7 s, an exit time of 32 s, a d. of

35.9 kg/m3, a force-to-crush of 157 N, and an indention load deflection of 522 N.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:222724 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:39206
TITLE: Chicoric Acid Analogs as HIV-1 Integrase Inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Lin, Zhaiwei; Neamati, Nouri; Zhao, He; Kiryu, Yoshimitsu; Turpin, Jim A.; Aberham, Claudia; Strebel, Klaus; Kohn, Kurt; Witvrouw, Myriam; Pannecouque, Christophe; Debyser, Zeger; De Clercq, Erik; Rice, William G.; Pommier, Yves; Burke, Terrence R., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry Division of Basic Sciences, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1999), 42(8), 1401-1414
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The present study was undertaken to examine structural features of L-chicoric acid which are important for potency against purified HIV-1 integrase and for reported cytoprotective effects in cell-based systems. Through a progressive series of analogs, it was shown that enantiomeric D-chicoric acid retains inhibitory potency against purified integrase equal to its L-counterpart and further that removal of either one or both **carboxylic** functionalities results in essentially no loss of inhibitory potency. Addnl., while two caffeoyl moieties are required, attachment of caffeoyl groups to the central linking structure can be achieved via amide or **mixed** amide/ester linkages. More remarkable is the finding that blockage of the catechol functionality through conversion to tetraacetate esters results in almost no loss of potency, contingent on the presence of at least one carboxyl group on the central linker. Taken as a whole, the work has resulted in the identification of new integrase inhibitors which may be regarded as bis-caffeoyl derivs. of glycidic acid and amino acids such as serine and β-aminoalanine. The present study also examined the reported ability of chicoric acid to exert cytoprotective effects in HIV-infected cells. It was demonstrated in target and cell-based assays that the chicoric acids do not significantly inhibit other targets associated with HIV-1 replication, including reverse transcription, protease function, NCp7 zinc finger function, or replication of virus from latently infected cells. In CEM cells, for both the parent chicoric acid and selected analogs, antiviral activity was observable under specific assay conditions and with high dependence on the multiplicity of viral infection. However, against HIV-1- and HIV-2-infected MT-4 cells, the chicoric acids and their tetraacetylated esters exhibited antiviral activity (50% effective concentration (EC50) ranging from 1.7 to 20 μM and 50% inhibitory concentration (IC50) ranging from 40 to 60 μM).
REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:760703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:89609
TITLE: Synthesis, characterization and thermal studies of nickel(II), copper(II), zinc(II) and cadmium(II) complexes with some **mixed** ligands
AUTHOR(S): Mitra, Samiran; Kundu, Parimal; Singh, Rajkumar Bhubon
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Calcutta, 700 032, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section A: Inorganic, Bio-inorganic, Physical, Theoretical & Analytical Chemistry (1998), 37A(8), 743-746
CODEN: ICACEC; ISSN: 0376-4710
PUBLISHER: National Institute of Science Communication, CSIR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Mixed**-ligand complexes were prepared of Ni(II), Cu(II), Zn(II) and Cd(II) containing dichloroacetate (DCA) or trichloroacetate (TCA) and cyclic chelate ligand morpholine (Morph), thiomorpholine (Tmorph), N-methylmorpholine (Mmorph), or N,N'-dimethylpiperazine (DMP). The complexes are [Ni(tmorph)2(DCA)2], [Ni(tmorph)2(TCA)2].2H2O, [Cu(DMP)2(TCA)2], [ML2X2].nH2O where M = ZnII or CdII, L = Morph, DMP or tmorph and X = DCA or TCA and n = 0, except in the case of [Cd(Morph)2(TCA)2] where n = 1. Some intermediate complexes were isolated by temperature arrest technique (pyrolysis) and characterized. Configurational and conformational changes were studied. The complexes were analyzed by elemental anal., IR and electronic spectra, magnetic moment data (in the case of Ni(II) and Cu(II) complexes) and thermal anal. Ea*, ΔH and ΔS for the decomposition reaction of these complexes were evaluated and the stability of the complexes with respect to activation energy also were compared. A linear correlation was found between Ea* and ΔS for the decomposition of the complexes.
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

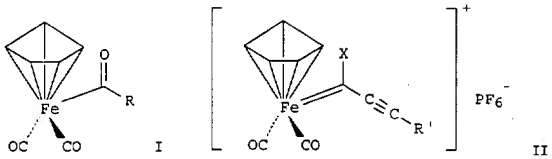
L9 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:457779 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:88100
TITLE: Photosensitive resin compositions and their manufacture
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): W. R. Grace & Co., USA
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08109232	A2	19960430	JP 1994-227961	19940922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-227961 19940922
AB A photosensitive resin composition comprises (1) a quaternary ammonium group-containing unsatd. ester obtained by reacting a compound having ≥2 epoxy group with a **carboxylic** acid containing ethylenic group to partially convert the epoxy groups to ester groups followed by reacting with an aliphatic tertiary amine in an alc. solvent and (2) photopolymn. initiators. The composition is suitable for solder resist and can be developed with water. Thus YDCN 702 (cresol novolak epoxy resin) was reacted with acrylic acid and then with N,N-dimethylethanolamine; the product was then **mixed** with Irgacure 907 and diethylthioxanthone, an amino resin or a blocked isocyanate, and a hardening catalyst to give a title composition

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:974893 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:176424
TITLE: Synthesis of novel alkynyl-substituted iron acyl and carbene complexes via **mixed** anhydrides
AUTHOR(S): Rueck-Braun, Karola; Kuehn, Joerg
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Organische Chemie, Johannes Gutenberg-Univ., Mainz, D-55099, Germany
SOURCE: Synlett (1995), (11), 1194-6
CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214
PUBLISHER: Thieme

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 124:176424
GI



AB The synthesis of novel (alkynyl)-substituted Fe acyl complexes I [R = (E)-CH:CHCO2Et, CMe:CH2, (E,E)-CH:CHCH:CHCH3, C.tplbond.CPh, C.tplbond.CSiMe3] was achieved from [Cp(CO)2Fe]2 via treatment with a **mixed** anhydride procedure starting from the **carboxylic** acids, RCO2H. (Alkynyl)methoxycarbene cationic complexes II (X = OMe, R' = SiMe3, Ph) were prepared from I and (MeO)2CH+ PF6-. Aminolysis of methoxycarbene II (X = OMe) gave stabilized aminocarbene complexes II (e.g., X = NHPh, R' = SiMe3, from aniline).

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:557147 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:157147
TITLE: Preparation of **mixed** acid anhydrides
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Naofumi; Motogami, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dai Ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06065137	A2	19940308	JP 1992-245586	19920821
JP 2549047	B2	19961030		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-245586 19920821
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 121:157147; MARPAT 121:157147
AB R1CO2COR2 [R1, R2 = C3-24 alkyl, (substituted) Ph; R1 ≠ R2] are prepared by treating R1CO2H (R1 = same as above) with R2COCl (R2 = same as above) in aqueous solns. of alkali metal hydroxides in presence of tertiary amines. 2,2-Dimethylpentanoic acid chloride (163.3 g) was added to a mixture of 72 g acrylic acid, methylcyclohexane, NaOH, H2O, and pyridine at 0-6° over 2 h and the mixture was stirred at 0-6° for 2 h to give 167.4 g acrylic 2,2-dimethylpentanoic anhydride.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:38354 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:38354
TITLE: **Mixed** anhydrides in peptide synthesis. A study of urethane formation with a contribution on minimization of racemization
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Francis M. F.; Lee, Young; Steinauer, Rene; Benoiton, N. Leo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, K1H 8M5, Can.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Chemistry (1987), 65(3), 613-18
CODEN: CJCHAG; ISSN: 0008-4042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 108:38354
AB A study of the factors contributing to urethane formation during the coupling of N-alkoxycarbonyl amino acids with an amino acid ester by the **mixed carboxylic**-carbonic acid anhydride method has been carried out, using NMR spectroscopy and high-performance liquid chromatog. for the quantitation of products. Urethane formation is associated primarily with reactions of activated hindered residues such as isoleucine and N-Me amino acids. Of prime importance in dictating the amount of urethane generated is the tertiary amine/solvent combination. N-Methylpiperidine/dichloromethane is the best combination for minimizing urethane formation. N-Methylmorpholine/tetrahydrofuran is a good combination, while triethylamine/dichloromethane is a particularly bad one. In DMF, the differences between these amines are marginal. Aqueous DMF is a good solvent for **mixed** anhydride generation and coupling. A small excess of substrate reduces the amount of urethane. Less racemization accompanies the coupling of peptide acids in THF than in halogen-containing solvents, N-methylpiperidine being the superior base in these solvents, but not in DMF. Racemization is reduced by one half when menthyl chloroformate instead of iso-Bu chloroformate is used in the couplings.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:494044 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:94044
TITLE: Aqueous dispersion of fluoropolymers in combination with epoxy-type film formers
INVENTOR(S): Concannon, Thomas P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co. , USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4335030	A	19820615	US 1981-279162	19810630
US 4393119	A	19830712	US 1982-349304	19820216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1981-279162 19810630
AB Aqueous coating dispersions giving films having good release and lubricity properties comprise a fluorocarbon polymer, reaction products of carboxy-functional polymers with polyepoxides, and tertiary amines. Thus, water 3421.36, N,N-diethyl-2-aminoethanol 7.20, and 60%-solids aqueous hexafluoropropylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer [25067-11-2] 1200.2 g were **mixed**, and 2812.5 g mixture was added to 2571.40 g acrylic resin-modified epoxy resin. Then, 250.0 g phenolic resole, BKUA 2260 [60529-09-1] (48% solids) was added to the mixture The resulting dispersion was sprayed on a metal substrate and baked 15 min at 175° and 15 min at 345° to give a film having good adhesion and release properties.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:156497 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:156497
TITLE: Condensation and/or polymerization of organic isocyanates
INVENTOR(S): Bechara, Ibrahim Selim; Carroll, Felix Patrick; Holland, Dewey George; Mascioli, Rocco Lawrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 36 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2631733	A1	19770210	DE 1976-2631733	19760715
DE 2631733	C2	19880811		
US 4040992	A	19770809	US 1975-600015	19750729
GB 1541593	A	19790307	GB 1976-13883	19760406
CA 1046062	A1	19790109	CA 1976-251578	19760430
NL 7605553	A	19770201	NL 1976-5553	19760524
NL 182082	B	19870803		
NL 182082	C	19880104		
BE 844525	A1	19761116	BE 1976-169247	19760726
FR 2319421	A1	19770225	FR 1976-22822	19760727
FR 2319421	B1	19820205		
JP 52017484	A2	19770209	JP 1976-90129	19760728
JP 61023214	B4	19860604		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1975-600015 19750729

AB Hydroxyalkylammonium carboxylates or carbonates are used as catalysts in the manufacture of urethane or isocyanurate polymers from isocyanates. Thus, a polyisocyanurate formulation was prepared from 4,4'-methylenebis(phenyl isocyanate) 100, propoxylated sucrose 20, monofluorotrichloroethane 20, and siloxane surfactant 1.5 parts, **mixed** with 1.5 part trimethyl-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)ammonium 2-ethylhexanoate [62314-22-1], and stirred rapidly for 10 s, giving a mixture with gel time 35 s and rise time 57 s.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:466251 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:66251
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:12371f-h
TITLE: Polyurethan foams with uniform closed cells
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): M & T Chemicals Inc.
SOURCE: 14 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
NL 6514097		19660502	NL	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19641030

AB A compound (I) containing Zerewitinoff reactive H atoms (mol. weight >500), an organic polyisocyanate (II), H2O, and an organotin catalyst with the general formula R'CO2SnR2(O2CCH: CHCO2SnR2)nO2CR', where R is alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl, R' is C7-22 alkyl and n = 1-3, are **mixed** to give the title products. The II to I weight ratio is preferably 0.01-5:100. I is a polyester modified by II, polyether, polyesteramide modified by II, polyalkylene glycol, polymercaptan, polyamine, or alkylene glycol modified by II. For example, Niax Triol LG-56 (polyether of mol. weight 3000 and OH number 56) 100, L-520 (a dimethylpolysiloxane) 1.0, H2O 2.9, triethylenediamine 0.1, N-ethylmorpholine 0.3, tolylene diisocyanate (80:20 2,4- and 2,6-isomers) 38.6, and bis(dibutyltin laurate) maleate 0.12 part are **mixed** at 30° and frothed immediately. The mixts. have a rise time of 111 sec. and a gelling time of 115-120 sec., and II has good catalytic action comparable to addition of 0.2 part conventional catalyst such as dibutyltin dilaurate.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:448459 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:48459
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:9110a-d
TITLE: Reaction of an isocyanate with an active hydrogen compound using an antimony carboxylate catalyst
INVENTOR(S): Hindersinn, Raymond R.; Creighton, Stephen M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hooker Chemical Corp.
SOURCE: 4 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3245958		19660412	US	19590404

AB The catalysis of the reaction of isocyanates with active H compds., e.g., alcs., amines, by Sb salts of **carboxylic** acids, i.e., (RCO2)3Sb, was described. Thus, an **alkyd** resin was prepared from a mixture of polyesters thus: A polyester was prepared by cooking 4 moles 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachlorobicyclo[2.2.1]-5-heptene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, 2 moles adipic acid (I), and 7.6 moles glycerol to an acid number of 5-6. A second polyester was prepared in a similar manner from 6 moles I and 10 moles trimethylolpropane cooked to an acid number of 1. A mixture of equal parts of these two polyesters and 10% by weight of tricresyl phosphate was then **mixed** in a ratio of 55 parts to 100 parts with a semi-prepolymer (II) (formed from the reaction of 25 parts of a chlorine-containing polyester with 75 parts toluene diisocyanate), 0.5 part Sb tricaprylate and 3 parts H2O. These components were allowed to expand and cure into a polyurethan foam. The relative merits of these catalysts were evaluated as follows: Cyclohexanol (10 g.) was added to a flask and the volume brought to 50 ml. with PhMe. A known quantity of the catalyst to be evaluated was added followed by 13.55 g. II. The reaction was allowed to proceed 10 min. at which time 18 ml. Bu3n was added to quench the reaction. After 15 min. excess Bu3N was titrated with HCl and the quantity of isocyanate reacted was calculated The weight-% of isocyanate remaining was (catalyst, % remaining): none, 24; Sb tricaprylate, 0.34; Sb trinaphthenate, 1.7; SbCl3, 6.3; Et3N, 14.6; N-methylmorpholine, 19.2; triethanolamine, 21.04; 3-aminopropanol, 22.9. The Sb carboxylates are better than amines as catalysts, because they give faster reaction rates, are not odoriferous, and do not catalyze the hydrolysis of the products.

=> S L4 AND (ACYL CHLORIDE OR ACID CHLORIDE OR SULFONYL CHLORIDE OR ?SULFONYL CHLORIDE)

94815	ACYL
236	ACYLS
94915	ACYL (ACYL OR ACYLS)
978106	CHLORIDE
148648	CHLORIDES
1045785	CHLORIDE (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
4647	ACYL CHLORIDE (ACYL(W)CHLORIDE)
3781269	ACID
1422023	ACIDS
4245362	ACID (ACID OR ACIDS)
978106	CHLORIDE
148648	CHLORIDES
1045785	CHLORIDE (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
33676	ACID CHLORIDE (ACID(W)CHLORIDE)
26689	SULFONYL

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       26700 SULFONYL
                (SULFONYL OR SULFONYLS)
      978106 CHLORIDE
      148648 CHLORIDES
     1045785 CHLORIDE
                (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
        7498 SULFONYL CHLORIDE
                (SULFONYL(W)CHLORIDE)
       89736 ?SULFONYL
      978106 CHLORIDE
      148648 CHLORIDES
     1045785 CHLORIDE
                (CHLORIDE OR CHLORIDES)
       27531 ?SULFONYL CHLORIDE
                (?SULFONYL(W)CHLORIDE)
L10       63 L4 AND (ACYL CHLORIDE OR ACID CHLORIDE OR SULFONYL CHLORIDE OR
             ?SULFONYL CHLORIDE)

=> S L10 AND ANHYDRIDE
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       30375 ANHYDRIDES
      196357 ANHYDRIDE
                (ANHYDRIDE OR ANHYDRIDES)
L11        8 L10 AND ANHYDRIDE

=> D 1-8 IBIB ABS

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:472339  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:53014
TITLE:                    Synthesis of 4,5-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyrid-2-ones
INVENTOR(S):              Zhou, Jiacheng; Oh, Lynette M.; Ma, Philip; Li,
                          Hui-yin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 143 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
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     WO 2003049681     A2    20030619       WO 2002-US38559   20021203
     WO 2003049681     A3    20030918
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
             UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
             MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2003181466     A1    20030925       US 2002-308741    20021203
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                    US 2001-339085P   P  20011210
OTHER SOURCE(S):          MARPAT 139:53014
GI
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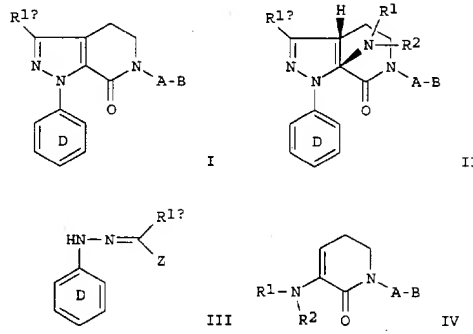


AB A novel process and intermediates thereof for making 4,5-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyrid-2-ones (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7-oxo-6-[4-(2-oxopiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid amide) from appropriate Ph hydrazines is described. These compds. are useful as factor Xa inhibitors (no data). I are made from II using an acid, e.g. trifluoroacetic, sulfuric, nitric, hydrochloric. For example, 1-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-3-trifluoromethyl-6-(4-iodophenyl)-1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-7H-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridin-7-one was prepared (95% yield) from 1-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-3-trifluoromethyl-6-(4-iodophenyl)-8-morpholino-1,4,5,6,8,9-hexahydro-7H-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridin-7-one (1.0 mmol) in CH2Cl2 on treatment with CF3CO2H (2.0 mL). II are made from III and IV in the presence of base (e.g. triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and N-methylmorpholine). For example, 1-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)-3-trifluoromethyl-6-(4-iodophenyl)-8-morpholino-1,4,5,6,8,9-hexahydro-7H-pyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridin-7-one was prepared (65% yield) from 2,2,2-trifluoro-N-(3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl)ethanehydrazonoyl mesylate (4.0 mmol) and N-(4-iodophenyl)-3-morpholino-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-2-one (4.0 mmol) in toluene (18 mL) in the presence of N-methylmorpholine (16.0 mmol). For I-IV: ring D = 4-chlorophenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2-(aminomethyl)phenyl, 2-(PgNHCH2)phenyl, 3-cyanophenyl, 3-(aminomethyl)phenyl, 3-(PgNHCH2)phenyl, 3-cyano-4-fluorophenyl, (3-amino)benz[d]isoxazol-6-yl, and (3-PgNH)benz[d]isoxazol-6-yl (Pg is an amine protecting group). R1 and R2 = C1-6 alkyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, Ph, and benzyl; alternatively, NR1R2 is a 3-8 membered ring consisting of C atoms, N, and 0-1 O atoms; R1a = H, CH3, CH2CH3, CH2CH2CH3, CH2F, CH2Cl, Br, CH2Br, CN, CH2CN, CF3, CH2CF3, CH2OCH3, CO2CH3, CH2CO2CH3, CO2CH2CH3, CH2CO2CH2CH3, CH2SCH3, S(O)CH3, CH2S(O)CH3, S(O)2CH3, CH2S(O)2CH3, C(O)NH2, CH2C(O)NH2, SO2NH2, CH2SO2NH2, pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl, pyridin-2-yl N-oxide, pyridin-3-yl N-oxide, pyridin-4-yl N-oxide, imidazol-1-yl, CH2-imidazol-1-yl, 1,2,3,4-tetrazol-1-yl, 1,2,3,4-tetrazol-5-yl, CH2-1,2,3,4-tetrazol-1-yl, and CH2-1,2,3,4-tetrazol-5-yl, provided that R1a forms other than an N-halo, N-N, N-S, N-O, or N-CN bond. A = Ph substituted with 0-1 R4, pyridyl substituted with 0-1 R4, and pyrimidyl substituted with 0-1 R4; B = B1, Cl, Br, I, OMs, OTs, OSO2Ph, CH2Br, CH2OH, and CHO; alternatively, A-B is H; B1 is Y or X-Y; X = C1-4 alkylene, -CR2(CHR2b)(CH2)t-, -C(O)-, -CR2(OR2)-, -CR2(SR2)-, -C(O)CR2R2a-, -CR2R2aC(O), -S(O)p-, - S(O)pCR2R2a-, -CR2R2aS(O)p-, -S(O)2NR2-, -NR2S(O)2-, -NR2S(O)2CR2R2a-, -CR2R2aS(O)2NR2-, -NR2S(O)2NR2-, -C(O)NR2-, -NR2C(O)-, -C(O)NR2CR2R2a-, -NR2C(O)CR2R2a-, -CR2R2aC(O)NR2-, -CR2R2aNR2C(O)-, -NR2C(O)O-, -OC(O)NR2-, -NR2C(O)NR2-, -NR2-, -NR2CR2R2a-,

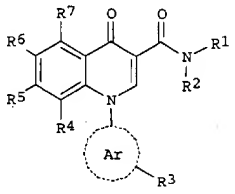
-CR2R2aNR2-, O, -CR2R2aO-, and -OCR2R2a-. Y = C3-10 carbocycle substituted with 0-2 R4a, and 5-10 membered heterocycle containing = 1-4 heteroatoms N, O, and S, substituted with 0-2 R4a; addnl. details are given in the claims. For III: Z = Cl, Br, I, OSO2Me, OSO2Ph, OSO2C6H4Me-p.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:417725 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:6773
TITLE: Preparation of 4-oxoquinoline derivatives as ileal bile acid transporter inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Kurata, Hitoshi; Hasegawa, Tohru; Ikeda, Takuya; Kono, Keita
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sankyo Company, Limited, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 523 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003043992	A1	20030530	WO 2002-JP12077	20021119
JP 2003212853	A2	20030730	JP 2002-333314	20021118

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-353064 A 20011119
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:6773
GI



I

AB The title compds., e.g. I [R1 is aryl or the like; R2 is lower alkyl or the like; R3 is ADEGn+ (X-)n (wherein A is oxygen or the like; D is C1-12 alkylene or the like; E is a single bond or the like; Gn+ is substituted ammonio or the like; X- is an anion; and n is an integer of 1 or 2); R4, R6 and R7 are each hydrogen or the like; R5 is hydrogen or the like; and Ar is aryl or the like], are prepared In an in vitro test, compds. of this invention at 30 μg/mL gave 83.1% to 100% ileal bile acid transporter inhibition. A formulation is given.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242219 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:264909
TITLE: Generation of ion exchanger media
INVENTOR(S): Maloisel, Jean-Luc; Thevenin, Nicolas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amersham Biosciences AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003024588	A1	20030327	WO 2002-SE1650	20020912

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SE 2001-3084 A 20010914
SE 2002-1145 A 20020515

AB The present invention relates to a method of generating a separation medium comprising mixed mode cation-exchanger ligands coupled to a base matrix, which method comprises to provide a scaffold comprising a functional group and exhibiting a cyclic core structure; derivatize the scaffold with a reagent comprising a reactive group coupled to a residue R by reacting the functional group of the scaffold with said reactive group; open the cyclic structure of the resulting derivative; and react the product with a base matrix comprising a re-active group. The scaffold presents at least two functionalities; one sulfur-comprising group for coupling to the base matrix and one group that can be transformed into an ionic group.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:117789 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:155355
TITLE: Process for producing acid **anhydride** having high yield and purity
INVENTOR(S): Shiigi, Hirofumi; Ohshima, Eiji; Yamaguchi, Masao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokuyama Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003011818	A1	20030213	WO 2002-JP7461	20020724

W: CN, IN, KR, US
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR

JP 2003048861	A2	20030221	JP 2001-233382	20010801
JP 2004035523	A2	20040205	JP 2002-198475	20020708

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-233382 A 20010801
JP 2002-198475 A 20020708
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:155355
AB A process for producing an acid **anhydride** which comprises reacting a carboxylic acid, preferably one having a polymerizable group, with a sulfonyl halide compound in the presence of a tertiary amine or of a tertiary amine and an inorg. base, characterized in that the tertiary amine or the tertiary amine and inorg. base are used in an amount of 0.9 to 1.2 equiv to the acid to be generated from the sulfonyl halide compound Thus, acrylic acid **anhydride** prepared in a 4-neck 3-L glass reactor comprising methylene chloride 1240 g, inhibitors, acrylic acid 3.0 mol, **methanesulfonyl chloride** 1.5 mol; mixed with triethylamine 3.0 mol (added dropwise in 2 h) at 30° had a yield of 91% and 98% purity, compared to 79% and 74%, resp., for a similar preparation using 4.5 mol of triethylamine.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:873594 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:164785
TITLE: Process Development of the Synthetic Route to Sulamserod Hydrochloride
AUTHOR(S): Kowalczyk, Bruce A.; Robinson, James, III; Gardner, John O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Development, Roche Bioscience, Palo Alto, CA, 94304, USA
SOURCE: Organic Process Research & Development (2001), 5(2), 116-121
CODEN: OPRDFK; ISSN: 1083-6160
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Process development of a fairly long synthetic route (12 linear, 14 overall steps) was undertaken for manufacture of Sulamserod hydrochloride. Process improvements were highlighted by aromatic chlorination choices in making dichlorobenzodioxan and acetylaminochloroketone, a transfer hydrogenation reducing a nitro group and simultaneous aromatic dechlorination without ketone reduction to give the aminoketone, and use of a potential mutagenic iodosulfonamide to make the quaternary salt. The chemical was scaled-up into pilot plant reactor vessels to produce multikilogram amts. of Sulamserod hydrochloride suitable for drug development. Sulamserod hydrochloride is a potent 5-HT4 receptor antagonist and clin. candidate for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:557147 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:157147
TITLE: Preparation of mixed acid **anhydrides**
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Naofumi; Motogami, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dai Ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06065137	A2	19940308	JP 1992-245586	19920821
JP 2549047	B2	19961030		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-245586 19920821
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 121:157147; MARPAT 121:157147
AB R1CO2COR2 [R1, R2 = C3-24 alkyl, (substituted) Ph; R1 ≠ R2] are prepared by treating R1CO2H (R1 = same as above) with R2COCl (R2 = same as above) in aqueous solns. of alkali metal hydroxides in presence of tertiary amines. 2,2-Dimethylpentanoic **acid chloride** (163.3 g) was added to a mixture of 72 g acrylic acid, methylcyclohexane, NaOH, H2O, and pyridine at 0-6° over 2 h and the mixture was stirred at 0-6° for 2 h to give 167.4 g acrylic 2,2-dimethylpentanoic **anhydride.**

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:135062 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:135062
TITLE: Process for preparing β-anomer enriched 2-deoxy-2,2-difluoro-D-ribofuranosyl arylsulfonates
INVENTOR(S): Chou, Ta Sen; Jones, Charles D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5252756	A	19931012	US 1992-902143	19920622
CA 2098885	AA	19931223	CA 1993-2098885	19930621
CA 2098885	C	20030729		
EP 576228	A1	19931229	EP 1993-304816	19930621
EP 576228	B1	19990203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 06056864	A2	19940301	JP 1993-149146	19930621
AT 176479	E	19990215	AT 1993-304816	19930621
ES 2127249	T3	19990416	ES 1993-304816	19930621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-902143 A 19920622
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 120:135062; MARPAT 120:135062
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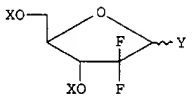

I

AB A stereoselective process for preparing β-anomer enriched title compds. [I; X = HO-protecting group; Y = (un)substituted arylsulfonyloxy] involves reaction of a lactol I (X = same as above; Y = OH) with a sulfonating agent and a acid scavenger in an inert solvent. The acid scavengers are various amines (e.g. Et3N). The amount of the acid scavenger is .apprx.1-2 molar equivalent The sulfonating agents are **arylsulfonyl chlorides.** I are useful as intermediates for antineoplastic and/or antiviral nucleosides. Thus, to 100 mg I (X = Bz, Y = OH) were added 2 mL CH2Cl2, 0.026 mL Et3N, and 79.9 mg 2,4,6-**triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride** to give, after 18 h, 100% I (X = Bz, Y = 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyloxy) with a β to α anomeric ratio of 24:1. A total of 13 β-anomer enriched I were prepared

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:135528 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:135528
TITLE: Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative
CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC, 20590-0001, USA
SOURCE: Federal Register (1990), 55(246), 52402-729, 21 Dec 1990
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The hazardous materials regulations under the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act are revised based on the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. The regulations cover the classification of materials, packaging requirements, and package marking, labeling, and shipping documentation, as well as transportation modes and handling, and incident reporting. Performance-oriented stds. are adopted for packaging for bulk and nonbulk transportation, and SI units of measurement generally replace US customary units. Hazardous material descriptions and proper shipping names are tabulated together with hazard class, identification nos., packing group, label required, special provisions, packaging authorizations, quantity limitations, and vessel stowage requirements.

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---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	155.22	169.14

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-29.80	-29.80

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:19:38 ON 20 FEB 2004

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LOGINID:ssspta1623zct

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 09	CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS	4	DEC 08	INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
NEWS	5	SEP 29	DISSABS now available on STN
NEWS	6	OCT 10	PCTFULL: Two new display fields added
NEWS	7	OCT 21	BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	8	OCT 28	BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	9	NOV 24	MSDS-CCOHS file reloaded
NEWS	10	DEC 08	CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS	11	DEC 08	IMS file names changed
NEWS	12	DEC 09	Experimental property data collected by CAS now available in REGISTRY
NEWS	13	DEC 09	STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAplus
NEWS	14	DEC 17	DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS	15	DEC 18	BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS	16	DEC 19	CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available
NEWS	17	DEC 22	Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS databases
NEWS	18	DEC 22	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields
NEWS	19	DEC 22	ABI-INFORM now available on STN
NEWS	20	JAN 27	Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable
NEWS	21	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAplus
NEWS	22	FEB 05	German (DE) application and patent publication number format changes

NEWS EXPRESS	DECEMBER 28 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:36:31 ON 20 FEB 2004

=> FILE REG

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:36:38 ON 20 FEB 2004
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 FEB 2004 HIGHEST RN 651705-73-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 FEB 2004 HIGHEST RN 651705-73-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

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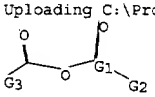

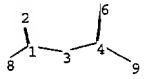

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chain bonds :
1-2 1-3 1-8 3-4 4-6 4-9
exact/norm bonds :
1-2 1-3 1-8 3-4 4-6 4-9

G1:C,S,P

G2:C,O

G3:C,H

Match level :
1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 6:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS

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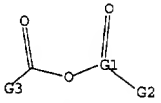
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1   STR



G1 C,S,P

G2 C,O

G3 C,H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 12871 TO ITERATE

  7.8% PROCESSED   1000 ITERATIONS   23 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 250627 TO   264213
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 4888 TO   6952

L2   23 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> S L1 SSS FULL
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 14:37:26 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 257478 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 257478 ITERATIONS   5547 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.03

L3   5547 SEA SSS FUL L1

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   155.84   156.05

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:37:34 ON 20 FEB 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2004 VOL 140 ISS 9
FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2004 (20040219/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

=> FILE REG
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   0.44   156.49

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:37:40 ON 20 FEB 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 18 FEB 2004 HIGHEST RN 651705-73-6

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 18 FEB 2004 HIGHEST RN 651705-73-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

```
=> S N-METYLMORPHOLINE
      5112312 N
            0 METYLMORPHOLINE
L4          0 N-METYLMORPHOLINE
              (N(W)METYLMORPHOLINE)

=> S N-METHYLMORPHOLINE/CN
L5          1 N-METHYLMORPHOLINE/CN

=> D

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   109-02-4  REGISTRY
CN   Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   1-Methylmorpholine
CN   4-Methylmorpholine
CN   N-Methylmorpholine
CN   NMM
CN   NSC 9382
FS   3D CONCORD
MF   C5 H11 N O
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,
       CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, EMBASE,
       GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,
       NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT,
       USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
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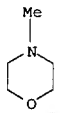


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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

          1669 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
            49 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
          1671 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
            81 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
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=> FILE CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              15.48     171.97

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:38:02 ON 20 FEB 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Feb 2004  VOL 140 ISS 9
FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2004  (20040219/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> S L5 AND L3
         1671 L5
        28871 L3
L6         25 L5 AND L3

=> D 1-25 IBIB ABS HITSTR

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 25  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:417725  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         139:6773
TITLE:                   Preparation of 4-oxoquinoline derivatives as ileal
                         bile acid transporter inhibitors
INVENTOR(S):             Kurata, Hitoshi; Hasegawa, Tohru; Ikeda, Takuya; Kono,
                         Keita
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Sankyo Company, Limited, Japan
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 523 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ----------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2003043992      A1   20030530      WO 2002-JP12077  20021119
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
             TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
             MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
             NE, SN, TD, TG
     JP 2003212853      A2   20030730      JP 2002-333314   20021118
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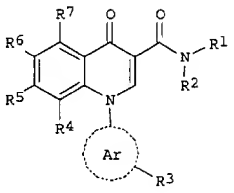
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-353064 A 20011119
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:6773
GI

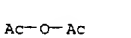


I

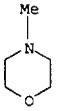
AB The title compds., e.g. I [R1 is aryl or the like; R2 is lower alkyl or the like; R3 is ADEGn+ (X-)n (wherein A is oxygen or the like; D is C1-12 alkylene or the like; E is a single bond or the like; Gn+ is substituted ammonio or the like; X- is an anion; and n is an integer of 1 or 2); R4, R6 and R7 are each hydrogen or the like; R5 is hydrogen or the like; and Ar is aryl or the like], are prepared In an in vitro test, compds. of this invention at 30 μg/mL gave 83.1% to 100% ileal bile acid transporter inhibition. A formulation is given.

IT **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 4-oxoquinoline derivs. as ileal bile acid transporter inhibitors)

RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242219 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:264909
TITLE: Generation of ion exchanger media
INVENTOR(S): Maloisel, Jean-Luc; Thevenin, Nicolas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amersham Biosciences AB, Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003024588	A1	20030327	WO 2002-SE1650	20020912

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

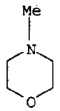
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SE 2001-3084 A 20010914
SE 2002-1145 A 20020515

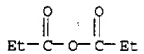
AB The present invention relates to a method of generating a separation medium comprising mixed mode cation-exchanger ligands coupled to a base matrix, which method comprises to provide a scaffold comprising a functional group and exhibiting a cyclic core structure; derivatize the scaffold with a reagent comprising a reactive group coupled to a residue R by reacting the functional group of the scaffold with said reactive group; open the cyclic structure of the resulting derivative; and react the product with a base matrix comprising a re-active group. The scaffold presents at least two functionalities; one sulfur-comprising group for coupling to the base matrix and one group that can be transformed into an ionic group.

IT **109-02-4DP**, N-Methylmorpholine, acid activated derivs., reaction products with homocysteine thiolactone and ring opening and coupling to activated Sepharoses **123-62-6DP**, Propionic anhydride, reaction products with homocysteine thiolactone and ring opening and coupling to activated Sepharoses
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(method for preparation of ion exchanger media with mixed mode cation-exchanger ligands coupled to a base matrix)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 123-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:117789 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:155355
TITLE: Process for producing acid anhydride having high yield and purity

INVENTOR(S): Shiigi, Hirofumi; Ohshima, Eiji; Yamaguchi, Masao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokuyama Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

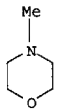
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003011818	A1	20030213	WO 2002-JP7461	20020724
W: CN, IN, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
JP 2003048861	A2	20030221	JP 2001-233382	20010801
JP 2004035523	A2	20040205	JP 2002-198475	20020708

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-233382 A 20010801
JP 2002-198475 A 20020708
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:155355

AB A process for producing an acid anhydride which comprises reacting a carboxylic acid, preferably one having a polymerizable group, with a sulfonyl halide compound in the presence of a tertiary amine or of a tertiary amine and an inorg. base, characterized in that the tertiary amine or the tertiary amine and inorg. base are used in an amount of 0.9 to 1.2 equiv to the acid to be generated from the sulfonyl halide compound Thus, acrylic acid anhydride prepared in a 4-neck 3-L glass reactor comprising methylene chloride 1240 g, inhibitors, acrylic acid 3.0 mol, methanesulfonyl chloride 1.5 mol; mixed with triethylamine 3.0 mol (added dropwise in 2 h) at 30° had a yield of 91% and 98% purity, compared to 79% and 74%, resp., for a similar preparation using 4.5 mol of triethylamine.

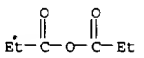
IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in producing acid anhydride having high yield and purity prepared in presence of sulfonyl halide and amine)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

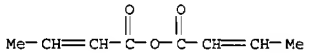


IT **123-62-6P**, Propionic acid anhydride **623-68-7P**, Crotonic acid anhydride **760-93-0P**, Methacryloyl anhydride **1538-75-6P**, Pivalic acid anhydride **2051-76-5P**, Acrylic anhydride **21947-71-7P**, trans-Cinnamic anhydride **34876-10-3P**, 3-Methyl crotonic anhydride
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(producing acid anhydride having high yield and purity prepared in presence of sulfonyl halide and amine)

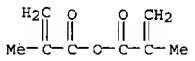
RN 123-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



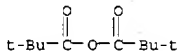
RN 623-68-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Butenoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



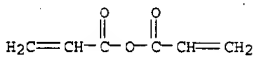
RN 760-93-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1538-75-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

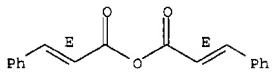


RN 2051-76-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

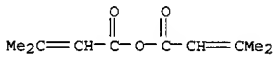


RN 21947-71-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, anhydride, (2E,2'E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 34876-10-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Butenoic acid, 3-methyl-, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:97978 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:132624
TITLE: Influencing the activity of plant growth regulators
INVENTOR(S): Van der Krieken, Wilhelmus Maria; Smit, Gerrit
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neth.

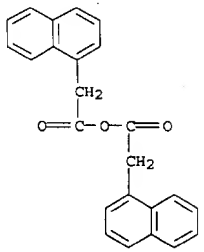
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 717,872, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003027722	A1	20030206	US 2002-87024	20020228
US 6242381	B1	20010605	US 1998-981110	19980313

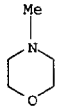
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-981110 A1 19980313
US 2000-717872 B2 20001121
EP 1995-201686 A 19950622
NL 1995-1001620 A 19951109
WO 1996-EP2789 W 19960624

AB The methods for increasing and/or prolonging in vivo or in vitro activity of plant growth regulators (PGRs) comprise locally increasing the concentration of active plant growth regulators in a plant and/or plant part(s) and/or increasing the sensitivity of the plant and/or plant part(s) to the activity of the plant growth regulators. The local increase can for instance take place by administering the PGRs in capsules. The increase in the sensitivity can be brought about by administering elicitors or means which result in the formation of elicitors. By adding both elicitors and (modified, e.g. slow-release) PGRs the induced response can be timed.

IT **5415-58-7**
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(modified plant growth regulators)
RN 5415-58-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of modified plant growth regulators)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

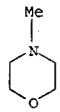


L6 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:248008 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:227842
TITLE: Assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable concentration (MAC) list in Poland
AUTHOR(S): Czerczak, Slawomir; Kupczewska, Malgorzata
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Pol.
SOURCE: Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene (2002), 17(3), 187-199
CODEN: AOEHE9; ISSN: 1047-322X
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Organic chems. from the Polish maximum allowable concentration (MAC) list were analyzed for skin notation. It can be concluded that the dermal dose LD50s determined on exptl. animals ought to be adopted as the fundamental criterion for providing a substance with the percutaneous absorption notation in the MAC list. All chems. with LD50s value below 1000 mg/kg should be provided with the Sk index in the MAC list. For other chems., a skin notation would be considered when repeated human and dermal application tests have shown significant systemic effects following exposure. When information on the characteristics specified above were not available, physicochem. data required to calculate the flow (solubility, octanol/water partition coefficient, mol. weight) were obtained to consider a skin notation.

IT **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable concentration list in Poland)
RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

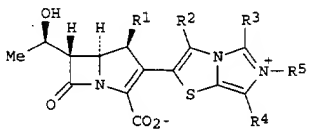
L6 ANSWER 6 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:565047 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:152661
TITLE: Preparation of novel carbapenem derivatives of quaternary salt type as antimicrobial agents
INVENTOR(S): Kano, Yuko; Maruyama, Takahisa; Yamamoto, Yasuo; Shitara, Eiji; Sasaki, Toshiro; Aihara, Kazuhiro; Atsumi, Kunio; Iwamatsu, Katsuyoshi; Ida, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mekji Seika Kaisha, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 329 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001055155	A1	20010802	WO 2001-JP529	20010126
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001028833	A5	20010807	AU 2001-28833	20010126
EP 1251134	A1	20021023	EP 2001-946865	20010126
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003022881	A1	20030130	US 2002-182180	20020725

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-17418 A 20000126
WO 2001-JP529 W 20010126

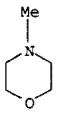
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:152661
GI



I

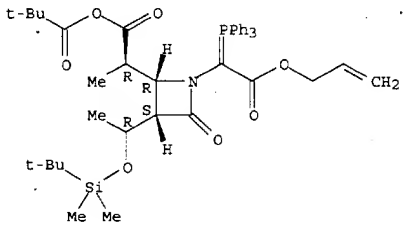
AB Carbapenem derivs. represented by the general formula [I; R1 = H, Me; R2, R3 = H, halo, lower alkyl optionally substituted by HO or NH2, lower alkylcarbonyl, CONH2, aryl, lower alkylthio; R4 = (un)substituted lower alkylthio, lower cycloalkylthio, C2-4 alkenylthio, C2-4 alkynylthio, mono- or bicyclic heterocyclylthio containing ≥1 of same or different heteroatoms, lower alkylsulfinyl, (un)substituted lower alkylsulfonyl, lower alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl; or R4 and R5 are linked to each other to represent S(CH2)n (n = 2-4); R5 = (un)substituted lower alkyl, lower cycloalkyl, C2-4 alkenyl, C2-4 alkynyl, (un)substituted 4- to 7-membered aliphatic heterocyclyl optionally containing ≥1 of O or S atoms] are prepared These compds. have potent antibacterial activities on methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae (PRSP), Haemophilus influenzae, and β-lactamase-producing bacteria and a high stability to renal dehydropeptidase enzyme (DHP-1). Thus, (1S,5R,6S)-6-[(1R)-1-hydroxyethyl]-1-methyl-2-(7-methylthioimidazo[5,1-b]thiazol-2-yl)-1-carbapen-2-em-3-carboxylic acid p-nitrobenzyl ester (preparation given) was dissolved in CH2Cl2, cooled in an ice bath, treated with 0.022 mL Me trifluoromethanesulfonate, and stirred at the same temperature for 30 min to give (1S,5R,6S)-6-[(1R)-1-hydroxyethyl]-1-methyl-2-(6-methyl-7-methylthioimidazo[5,1-b]thiazolium-2-yl)-1-carbapen-2-em-3-carboxylic acid p-nitrobenzyl ester trifluoromethanesulfonate which was hydrogenolyzed over 10% Pd-C in a mixture of 1 N phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) and THF under hydrogen atmospheric for 1.5 h to give (1S,5R,6S)-6-[(1R)-1-hydroxyethyl]-1-methyl-2-(6-methyl-7-methylthioimidazo[5,1-b]thiazolium-2-yl)-1-carbapen-2-em-3-carboxylate (inner salt) (II). II in vitro showed min. inhibitory concentration of 1.56 and 0.025 μg/mL against highly methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus M126 and highly penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae, resp.

IT **109-02-4**, 4-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of novel carbapenem derivs. quaternary salts as antimicrobial agents)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **351495-87-9P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of novel carbapenem derivs. quaternary salts as antimicrobial agents)
RN 351495-87-9 CAPLUS
CN 1,2-Azetidinediacetic acid, 3-[(1R)-1-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]ethyl]-(α2R)-α2-methyl-4-oxo-α1-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)-, 2-anhydride with 2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid, 1-(2-propenyl) ester, (2R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



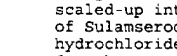
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:873594 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:164785
TITLE: Process Development of the Synthetic Route to Sulamserod Hydrochloride
AUTHOR(S): Kowalczyk, Bruce A.; Robinson, James, III; Gardner, John O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Development, Roche Bioscience, Palo Alto, CA, 94304, USA
SOURCE: Organic Process Research & Development (2001), 5(2), 116-121
CODEN: OPRDFK; ISSN: 1083-6160
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

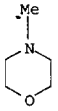
AB Process development of a fairly long synthetic route (12 linear, 14 overall steps) was undertaken for manufacture of Sulamserod hydrochloride. Process improvements were highlighted by aromatic chlorination choices in making dichlorobenzodioxan and acetylaminochloroketone, a transfer hydrogenation reducing a nitro group and simultaneous aromatic dechlorination without ketone reduction to give the aminoketone, and use of a potential mutagenic iodosulfonamide to make the quaternary salt. The chemical was scaled-up into pilot plant reactor vessels to produce multikilogram amts. of Sulamserod hydrochloride suitable for drug development. Sulamserod hydrochloride is a potent 5-HT4 receptor antagonist and clin. candidate for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

IT **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process development of multi-step synthetic route to Sulamserod hydrochloride without chromatog. purification and with strategies for intermediate processing)

RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

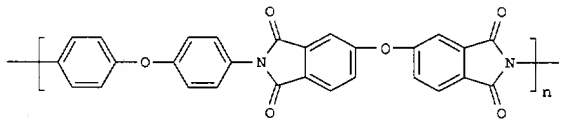


REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:289246 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:279951
TITLE: Potassium titanate crystal whisker reinforced polyimide composite material
INVENTOR(S): Qiu, Zixue; He, Peifeng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shanghai Synthetic Resin Inst., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1215741	A	19990505	CN 1997-106672	19971023
CN 1085707	B	20020529		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1997-106672 19971023
GI

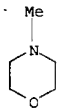


I

AB The composite material comprises a polyimide having structure I 45-90, K2O-6TiO2 5-50, and filler 5-20%. Thus oxydiphenyl-3,3',4,4'-tetracarboxylic dianhydride 310 and 4,4'-diaminodiphenylether 200 g were polymerized to give a polyamic acid, into which potassium titanate 200, graphite 40 g, acetic anhydride 1700 and triethylamine 170 mL to give polyimide powder, which was washed, dried, and heat treated to give a composite material, showing d. 1.66 g/cm3, hardness 264 MPa, tensile strength 129 MPa, impact strength 33.1 KJ/M2.

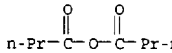
IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalyst in polymer synthesis; potassium titanate crystal whisker reinforced polyimide composite)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

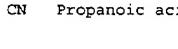


IT **106-31-0**, Butanoic anhydride **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride **123-62-6**, Propionic anhydride
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(dehydrating agent in polymer synthesis; potassium titanate crystal whisker reinforced polyimide composite)

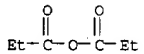
RN 106-31-0 CAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 123-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 9 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:47017 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:78559
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclic compounds as serine protease inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Gyorkos, Albert; Spruce, Lyle W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cortech Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 107 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,891,852.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 18
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6015791	A	20000118	US 1997-984881	19971204
US 5618792	A	19970408	US 1994-345820	19941121
US 5891852	A	19990406	US 1996-762381	19961206
WO 9824806	A2	19980611	WO 1997-US21636	19971205
WO 9824806	A3	19981015		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9855894	A1	19980629	AU 1998-55894	19971205
AU 734615	B2	20010621		
EP 954526	A2	19991110	EP 1997-952232	19971205

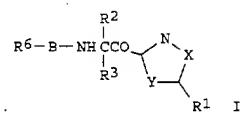
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

CN 1247542	A	20000315	CN 1997-180392	19971205
JP 2001507679	T2	20010612	JP 1998-525656	19971205
JP 3220169	B2	20011022		
JP 2001192398	A2	20010717	JP 2000-197432	19971205
RU 2217436	C2	20031127	RU 1999-114606	19971205
US 6037325	A	20000314	US 1998-69823	19980430
NO 9902734	A	19990802	NO 1999-2734	19990604
MX 9905240	A	20000531	MX 1999-5240	19990604

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1994-345820	A2	19941121
US 1996-762381	A2	19961206
US 1996-698575	A1	19960815
US 1996-760916	A	19961206
US 1996-761190	A	19961206
US 1996-761313	A	19961206
US 1996-771317	A	19961206
US 1997-984881	A	19971204
US 1997-984884	A	19971204
US 1997-985056	A	19971204
US 1997-985201	A	19971204
US 1997-985298	A	19971204
JP 1998-525656	A3	19971205
WO 1997-US21636	W	19971205

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:78559
GI



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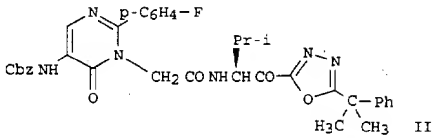


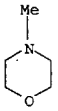
II

AB The present invention relates to a series of compds. of general structure I [X, Y = O, N, or S provided that at least one of X or Y = N; R1 = C5-12 aryl, C5-12 arylalkyl, or C5-12 arylalkenyl with at least one N, S, and O; R2, R3 = H or alkyl; B = S(O)2 or C(O); R6 = heterocycles (generic structures given)] that are useful as serine protease inhibitors, including inhibitors for human neutrophil elastase. In an in vitro test for inhibition of elastase, the title compound II shows the Ki value of 78.3. Compds. of the invention are useful in treating conditions such as adult respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, and multiple organ failure.

IT **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride **109-02-4**, N-Methyl morpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of heterocyclic compds. as serine protease inhibitors)

RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

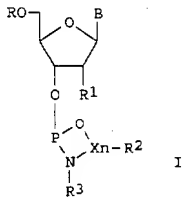
L6 ANSWER 10 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:88817 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:104371
TITLE: Methods for the preparation of oligodeoxyribonucleotides as virucides
INVENTOR(S): Iyer, Radhakrishnan P.; Yu, Dong; Agrawal, Sudhir; Tan, Weitian; Devlin, Theresa; Habus, Ivan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hybridon, Inc., USA; Iyer, Radhakrishnan P.; Yu, Dong; Agrawal, Sudhir; Tan, Weitian; Devlin, Theresa; Habus, Ivan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9639413	A1	19961212	WO 1996-US7430	19960523
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5750674	A	19980512	US 1995-448131	19950523
AU 9658711	A1	19961224	AU 1996-58711	19960522

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1995-447384 A2 19950523
US 1995-447494 A2 19950523
US 1995-448131 A2 19950523
US 1995-448632 A2 19950523
US 1995-457198 A2 19950601
WO 1996-US7430 W 19960523

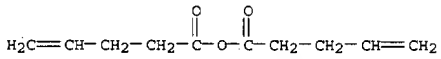
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:104371
GI



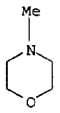
I

AB The present invention provides new mononucleotide synthons I (R = protecting group; R1-R3 = independently H, alkyl, heterocycle, alkoxy; n = 1-3; X = C, O, N, S; B = nucleobase) useful in the preparation of oligodeoxyribonucleotides as virucides and reverse transcriptase inhibitors (no data) having from one to all P-chiral centers that are predominantly and independently in the R or S configuration. The invention also provides methods useful for modulating nucleic acid expressions, both in vitro and in vivo, as well as in traditional hybridization assays.

IT **63521-92-6P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of oligodeoxyribonucleotides as virucides)
RN 63521-92-6 CAPLUS
CN 4-Pentenoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of oligodeoxyribonucleotides as virucides)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:577842 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:219609
TITLE: Chemically-defined non-polymeric valency platform molecules and conjugates thereof
INVENTOR(S): Coutts, Stephen M.; Jones, David S.; Livingston, Douglas A.; Yu, Lin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Jolla Pharmaceutical Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 59 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,276,013.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

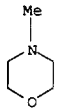
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5552391	A	19960903	US 1993-152506	19931115
US 5162515	A	19921110	US 1990-494118	19900313
JP 05505520	T2	19930819	JP 1991-503584	19910115
JP 2001354569	A2	20011225	JP 2001-106534	19910115
US 5268454	A	19931207	US 1991-652648	19910208
AU 9214118	A1	19920907	AU 1992-14118	19920204
AU 646157	B2	19940210		
JP 05508421	T2	19931125	JP 1992-505775	19920204
JP 2544873	B2	19961016		
CA 2277724	C	20030527	CA 1992-2277724	19920204
NO 9202781	A	19920714	NO 1992-2781	19920714
FI 9203241	A	19920715	FI 1992-3241	19920715
US 5276013	A	19940104	US 1992-914869	19920715
US 6060056	A	20000509	US 1993-118055	19930908
JP 07126186	A2	19950516	JP 1993-298747	19931129
JP 2002087991	A2	20020327	JP 2001-197540	19931129
EP 642798	A2	19950315	EP 1993-309720	19931203
EP 642798	A3	19980916		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2171434	AA	19950316	CA 1994-2171434	19940908
WO 9507073	A1	19950316	WO 1994-US10031	19940908
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ				
RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

AU 9477209	A1	19950327	AU 1994-77209	19940908	
AU 677710	B2	19970501			
EP 722318	A1	19960724	EP 1994-928016	19940908	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
CN 1134109	A	19961023	CN 1994-193993	19940908	
JP 09500389	T2	19970114	JP 1994-508766	19940908	
JP 2002085062	A2	20020326	JP 2001-214569	19940908	
US 5606047	A	19970225	US 1995-453254	19950530	
US 5633395	A	19970527	US 1995-453452	19950530	
NO 9600952	A	19960502	NO 1996-952	19960307	
FI 9601100	A	19960508	FI 1996-1100	19960308	
US 2002082400	A1	20020627	US 2000-753350	20001229	
US 2002107389	A1	20020808	US 2000-752533	20001229	
US 2003162953	A1	20030828	US 2002-144391	20020510	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-466138	B2	19900116
			US 1990-494118	A2	19900313
			US 1991-652648	A2	19910208
			US 1992-914869	A2	19920715
			US 1993-118055	A2	19930908
			JP 1991-503584	A3	19910115
			WO 1991-US293	W	19910115
			CA 1992-2076648	A3	19920204
			WO 1992-US975	A	19920204
			US 1993-142598	A	19931022
			US 1993-152506	A	19931115
			EP 1993-309288	A	19931122
			JP 1993-298747	A3	19931129
			JP 1995-508766	A3	19940908
			WO 1994-US10031	W	19940908
			US 1995-453254	A3	19950530
			US 1996-769041	A1	19961218

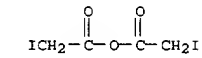
AB Chemical-defined, non-polymeric valency platform mols. and conjugates comprising chemical-defined valency platform mols. and biol. or chemical mols. including polynucleotide duplexes of at least 20 base pairs that have significant binding activity for human lupus anti-dsDNA autoantibodies. The polynucleotide duplex-containing conjugates are useful as toleragen for treating human autoimmune disease or systemic lupus erythematosus. In example, chemical-defined valency platform mols. were synthesized, conjugated with polynucleotide (PN) and hemagglutinin or sheep red blood cell, and used as toleragen to reduce PN-specific antibody-producing cells. Similarly, conjugates of the platform mols. and melittin peptides were prepared for tolerizing mice to melittin.

IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine **54907-61-8**, Iodoacetic anhydride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(chemical-defined non-polymeric valency platform mols. and conjugates with polynucleotide or melittin as toleragen for autoimmune disease or systemic lupus erythematosus or bee venom)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 54907-61-8 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, iodo-, anhydride (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



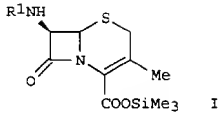
L6 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1995:902828 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	123:313633
TITLE:	Process for preparing cefalexin
INVENTOR(S):	Wang, Zhiya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Xinhua Pharmaceutical Plant, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:	Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 13 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1103403	A	19950607	CN 1993-115244	19931202
CN 1034177	B	19970305		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1993-115244	19931202
OTHER SOURCE(S):	CASREACT 123:313633			

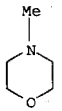
GI



AB Cefalexin is prepared via acylation of the silyl derivs. I [R1 = H, Me3Si(II)] [prepared from 7-aminodeoxycephalosporanic acid with Me3SiCl] with R1-O2C-CH:CMe-NH-CHPh-CO2-CO2-R2 [III; R1, R2 = Me, Et] (also prepared) followed by hydrolysis. Thus, Me-O2C-CH:CMe-NH-CHPh-CO2K was condensed with ClCOOEt to give III [R1 = Me, R2 = Et] which was used to acylate I [R1 = H or Me3Si] (also prepared) to give, after hydrolysis, cefalexin. This method costs less and gives better yield.

IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(process for preparing cefalexin)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

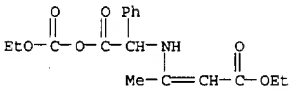


IT **71224-88-9P 169960-40-1P 169960-41-2P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic

preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparing cefalexin)

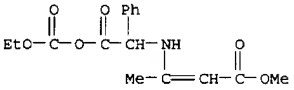
RN 71224-88-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, α-[(3-ethoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl)amino]-, anhydride with ethyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



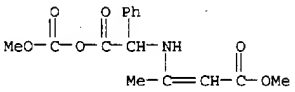
RN 169960-40-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, α-[(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl)amino]-, anhydride with ethyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 169960-41-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, α-[(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl)amino]-, anhydride with methyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:557147 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:157147

TITLE: Preparation of mixed acid anhydrides

INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Naofumi; Motogami, Kenji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dai Ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06065137	A2	19940308	JP 1992-245586	19920821
JP 2549047	B2	19961030		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-245586 19920821

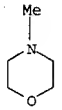
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 121:157147; MARPAT 121:157147

AB R1CO2COR2 [R1, R2 = C3-24 alkyl, (substituted) Ph; R1 ≠ R2] are prepared by treating R1CO2H (R1 = same as above) with R2COCl (R2 = same as above) in aqueous solns. of alkali metal hydroxides in presence of tertiary amines. 2,2-Dimethylpentanoic acid chloride (163.3 g) was added to a mixture of 72 g acrylic acid, methylcyclohexane, NaOH, H2O, and pyridine at 0-6° over 2 h and the mixture was stirred at 0-6° for 2 h to give 167.4 g acrylic 2,2-dimethylpentanoic anhydride.

IT 109-02-4, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in condensation of carboxylic acids with acid chlorides)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS

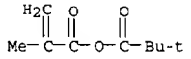
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **156491-92-8P 157399-82-1P 157399-83-2P**
157429-44-2P 157429-45-3P 157429-46-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, from acid and acid chloride)

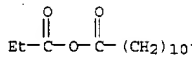
RN 156491-92-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, anhydride with 2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



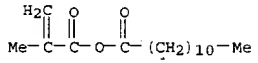
RN 157399-82-1 CAPLUS

CN Dodecanoic acid, anhydride with propanoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



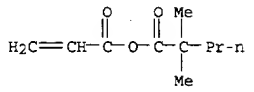
RN 157399-83-2 CAPLUS

CN Dodecanoic acid, anhydride with 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



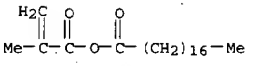
RN 157429-44-2 CAPLUS

CN Pentanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, anhydride with 2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

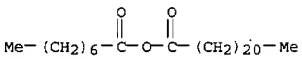


RN 157429-45-3 CAPLUS

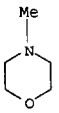
CN Octadecanoic acid, anhydride with 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 157429-46-4 CAPLUS
CN Docosanoic acid, anhydride with octanoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

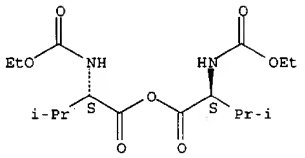


L6 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:650444 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:250444
TITLE: Racemization during aminolysis of activated esters of N-alkoxycarbonyl amino acids by amino acid anions in partially aqueous solvents and a tactic to minimize it
AUTHOR(S): Benoiton, N. Leo; Lee, Young C.; Chen, Francis M. F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Can.
SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research (1993), 41(5), 512-16
CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 119:250444
AB Racemization during the aminolysis of activated esters of N-akloxycarbonyl amino acids by amino acid anions in aqueous DMF was examined by determining the epimeric products by high-performance liquid chromatog. Partial racemization occurred for a variety of esters, particularly when sodium hydrogen carbonate was used to generate the anion of D-valine. The racemization results from prolonged contact of unconsumed ester with the alkaline medium. Variation of the stoichiometry of reagents for reactions with Z-Phe-ONp (Z = PhCH2O2C, Np = 4-nitrophenyl) ester revealed that racemization could be minimized by using Na2CO3 as base and a 50% excess of amino acid anion. An efficient synthesis of optically pure Z-L-Phe-D-Val-OH was achieved with a reaction time of 15 min.
IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(peptide coupling of alkoxycarbonyl amino acid active esters with amino acids in presence of base, racemization in)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



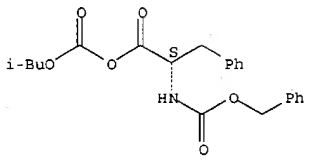
IT **91613-85-3**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(peptide coupling of, with amino acids)
RN 91613-85-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-(ethoxycarbonyl)-, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



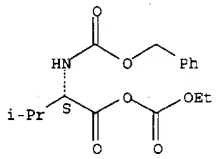
IT **41518-17-6 119153-86-5**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(peptide coupling of, with D-valine in presence of base, racemization in)
RN 41518-17-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-, anhydride with 2-methylpropyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 119153-86-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-, anhydride with ethyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L6 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:539250 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:139250
TITLE: Process for the preparation of tertiary amine oxides
INVENTOR(S): Koehler, Ulrich; Siegel, Hardo; Seybold, Guenther
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

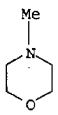
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

EP 545208	A2	19930609	EP 1992-119929	19921124
EP 545208	A3	19930811		
EP 545208	B1	19960306		
R: AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, NL				
DE 4140259	A1	19930609	DE 1991-4140259	19911206
AT 134995	E	19960315	AT 1992-119929	19921124
ES 2084252	T3	19960501	ES 1992-119929	19921124
JP 05246974	A2	19930924	JP 1992-325404	19921204
US 5543515	A	19960806	US 1994-285756	19940803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1991-4140259	19911206
			US 1992-983228	19921130

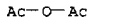
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:139250

AB The title process comprises the treatment of a tertiary amine with aqueous hydrogen peroxide . The starting materials contain less than 0.05% by weight primary and secondary amines. The products contain tertiary amine oxides with a very low content of nitrosamines. The starting materials contain acyl halides, anhydrides, ketenes, or sulfonyl or phosphoryl halides as trapping agents. Said nitrosamines are carcinogens. A 30% by weight solution of hydrogen peroxide (102.4 g) was added to N-methylmorpholine (101 g) containing 0.02% by weight primary and secondary amines. The product contained <0.1% N-methylmorpholine and <50 ppb nitrosamines. Oxidation of N-methylmorpholine containing 0.3% by weight primary and secondary amines gave a product containing 3100 ppb nitrosamines.

IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxidation of, process for)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(trapping agent for oxidation of tertiary amines)
RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1993:517027 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	119:117027
TITLE:	Substituted beta-lactam compounds useful as hypocholesterolemic agents and processes for their preparation
INVENTOR(S):	Burnett, Duane A.; Clader, John W.; Thiruvengadam, Tiruvettipuram K.; Tann, Chou Hong; Lee, Junning; McAllister, Timothy; Colon, Cesar; Barton, Derek H. R.; Breslow, Ronald; et al.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Schering Corp., USA
SOURCE:	Eur. Pat. Appl., 98 pp. CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	5

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 524595	A1	19930127	EP 1992-112425	19920721
R: PT				
CA 2114007	AA	19930204	CA 1992-2114007	19920721
WO 9302048	A1	19930204	WO 1992-US5972	19920721
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CS, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9223980	A1	19930223	AU 1992-23980	19920721
AU 658441	B2	19950413		
ZA 9205487	A	19930331	ZA 1992-5487	19920721
EP 596015	A1	19940511	EP 1992-916790	19920721
EP 596015	B1	19971001		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
JP 06508637	T2	19940929	JP 1992-502964	19920721
JP 2525125	B2	19960814		
HU 67341	A2	19950328	HU 1994-185	19920721
AT 158789	E	19971015	AT 1992-916790	19920721
ES 2107548	T3	19971201	ES 1992-916790	19920721
CN 1069024	A	19930217	CN 1992-108760	19920722
LV 10429	B	19950820	LV 1992-550	19921229
LT 3369	B	19950825	LT 1992-261	19921229
NO 9400221	A	19940121	NO 1994-221	19940121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-734426 A	19910723
			US 1991-734652 A	19910723
			WO 1992-US5972 A	19920721

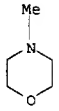
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:117027

GI

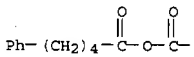
I

AB Title compds. I (A = BCH:CH, BC.tplbond.C, BX(CH2)p wherein B = (substituted) Ph; X = bond, NH, S(O)p, (substituted) heteroaryl, (substituted) benzofused heteroaryl, (substituted) piperazinyl(alkyl), etc., p = 0-2; R = H, F, C1-15 alkyl, C1-15 alkenyl, C1-15 alkynyl, B(CH2)h wherein h = 0-3, etc.; D = B'(CH2)mCO, B'(CH2)q, B'(C2-6 alkenylene, etc. wherein B' = naphthyl, (substituted) Ph, m = 1-5, q = 2-6; R4 = substituted Ph, heterocyclyl) or a salt thereof, are prepared (Me2CH)2NLi was added to Et 5-phenylvalerate in THF, followed by 4-methoxybenzylideneanisidine in CH2Cl2 to give the title (±)-I (A = R4 = 4-(MeO)C6H4, R = H, D = PhCH2CH2CH2) (II). In hyperlipidemic hamsters, II at 50 mg/kg showed a reduction of serum cholesterol and cholesterol esters of 45 and 95%, resp. Capsule and tablet formulations comprising I are given.

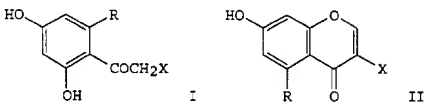
IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine **118514-42-4**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in preparation of β-lactam hypocholesterolemics)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



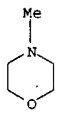
RN 118514-42-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepentanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:212822 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:212822
TITLE: Formic acetic anhydride in the synthesis of chromones. 2. Synthesis of 3-arylchromones
AUTHOR(S): Pivovarenko, V. G.; Khilya, V. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kiev. Gos. Univ., Kiev, 252017, Ukraine
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1992), (5), 595-600
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 118:212822
GI



AB Dihydroxyphenylacetophenone I (R = H, X = Ph) underwent cyclization to arylchromone II (near quant. yield) in reaction with HCO2Ac via initial formylation of I under mild conditions, followed by base-catalyzed cyclization. Trialkylamines were the most effective cyclization catalysts. Et3N catalyzed the cyclization of other I derivs. (R = H, OH; X = e.g., substituted Ph or furyl) to II. The cyclization is most effectively applied to preparation of II containing electron-withdrawing X groups.
IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalyst, for heterocyclization of hydroxyacetophenone with formic acetic anhydride)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

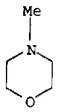


IT **2258-42-6**, Formic acetic anhydride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(heterocyclization reaction of, with hydroxyacetophenones, trialkylamine-catalyzed)
RN 2258-42-6 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride with formic acid (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:470341 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:70341
TITLE: Preparation of peptides having antiallergic activity
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Hideo; Nakanishi, Kiyomi; Yakuo, Ikuhisa; Ariyoshi, Yasuo; Nio, Noriki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; Ajinomoto Co., Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9204373	A1	19920319	WO 1991-JP1146	19910829

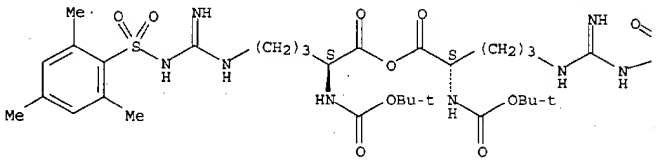
W: CA, JP, KR, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-231947 19900831
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 117:70341
AB A-B-Asp-C-D-Ile-E-F-G (A = Ala, Pro; B = Phe, Cha; Cha = β-cyclohexylalanine; C = Ile, Leu, tert-Leu, Val; tert-Leu = NHCCMe3CO; D = Phe, Tyr, Cha; E = Gly, Lys, Arg; F = Lys, Arg, Orn; G = OH, NH2, NHEt, Lys-OH, Ser-OH, Thr-OH, OMe, 1-piperidinyl, 4-phenyl-1-piperazinyl; each amino acid residue may be D, L, or racemic, provided at least one of the amino acid residues must be the D form(s) when A-G = Pro, Phe, Leu, Arg, Lys, and OH, resp.), are prepared Thus, H-Pro-Phe-Asp-Leu-Tyr-Ile-Arg-Lys-OH.CF3CO2H, prepared by the solid phase method using N-9-fluoroenylmethoxycarbonyl-protected amino acids, at 1 + 10-3M in vitro inhibited by 94.0% mite extract-induced histamine release from human leukocytes (IgE receptor antagonist activity).
IT **109-02-4D**, N-Methylmorpholine, resin bound
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(amidation of, with peptide)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



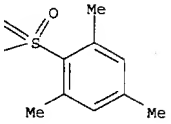
IT **140681-42-1**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solid phase peptide coupling of, in preparation of antiallergic peptide)
RN 140681-42-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Ornithine, N2-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N5-[imino[[(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]methyl]-, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

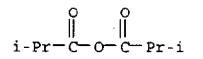
PAGE 1-A



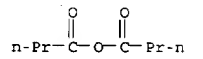
PAGE 1-B



L6 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:135528 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:135528
TITLE: Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative
CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC, 20590-0001, USA
SOURCE: Federal Register (1990), 55(246), 52402-729, 21 Dec 1990
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The hazardous materials regulations under the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act are revised based on the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. The regulations cover the classification of materials, packaging requirements, and package marking, labeling, and shipping documentation, as well as transportation modes and handling, and incident reporting. Performance-oriented stds. are adopted for packaging for bulk and nonbulk transportation, and SI units of measurement generally replace US customary units. Hazardous material descriptions and proper shipping names are tabulated together with hazard class, identification nos., packing group, label required, special provisions, packaging authorizations, quantity limitations, and vessel stowage requirements.
IT **97-72-3**, Isobutyric anhydride **106-31-0**, Butyric anhydride **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride **109-02-4** **123-62-6**, Propionic anhydride
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(packaging and transport of, stds. for)
RN 97-72-3 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

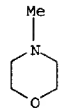


RN 106-31-0 CAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

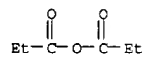


RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 123-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:240639 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:240639
TITLE: Preparation and activity of controlled-action anesthetic compounds and pharmaceutical compositions containing them
INVENTOR(S): Raynal, Serge; Grousset, Maryse; Rancurel, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe Nationale des Poudres et Explosifs, Fr.; Laboratoires Pharmascience
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

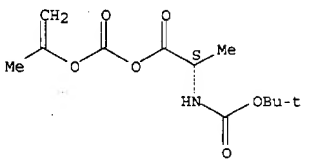
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9011292	A2	19901004	WO 1990-FR197	19900323
WO 9011292	A3	19901115		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
FR 2644697	A1	19900928	FR 1989-3909	19890324
FR 2644697	B1	19920515		
EP 418365	A1	19910327	EP 1990-905561	19900323
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1989-3909 19890324
WO 1990-FR197 19900323
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 114:240639; MARPAT 114:240639

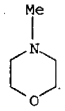
AB The title compds. are (poly)amino acid derivs. of aminobenzoic acid-derived anesthetics, i.e. (AA)nN(R)B [B is such that RNHB is an aminobenzoic acid-derived anesthetic; R = H, (un)substituted C1-5 alkyl; AA = α-amino acid; n = 1-10; with provisions] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Thus, tert-butoxycarbonylalanine (BOC-Ala) was reacted with N-methylmorpholine and isopropenyl chloroformate, and the anhydride formed was further reacted with benzocaine to form BOC-Ala-benzocaine, which was later N-deprotected. In animal tests, when NH2(Gly)p-Phe-benzocaine (I) (p = 0-4) was injected at a molar concentration equivalent to 1% benzocaine, I (p = 0-2) allowed lengthy anesthesia (5-6 h); for I (p = 3, 4), anesthetic activity was constant for 3 h, then abruptly dropped by 50% (i.e. half of the test animals were no longer anesthetized) in 30 min and disappeared totally in 1-1.5 h. When glycine was replaced by alanine in I, similar results were obtained.

IT **133954-83-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, for controlled-action anesthetic preparation)
RN 133954-83-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, anhydride with 1-methylethenyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



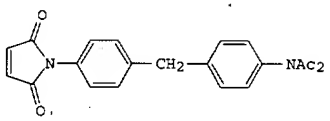
IT **109-02-4**, N-Methylmorpholine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with tert-butoxycarbonylalanine and isopropenyl chloroformate)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:534893 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:134893
TITLE: Curable composition comprising bismaleimide and maleimide-amide
INVENTOR(S): Stenzenberger, Horst D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boots Co. PLC, UK
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4593083	A	19860603	US 1984-630664	19840713

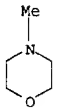
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1984-630664 19840713
GI



I

AB Stable, noncrystg. compns. useful in the production of fiber-reinforced moldings contain 1-20% diimide I, N,N'-(methylenedi-p-phenylene)bismaleimide (II), and optionally other bisimides. Thus, a solution of 112 g mixture of II 75, I 16, and the corresponding mono-Ac compound
8% (prepared from methylenedianiline, maleic anhydride, and Ac2O in DMF), 14 g m-C6H4(COHHNH2)2, and 120 g N-methylpyrrolidone was impregnated (32% resin) in glass fabric, dried, cured 3 h at 170°/3 bar, and postcured 15 h at 240° to give a molding with d. 1.94, flexural strength and modulus 625 and 24,500 N/mm2, and interlaminar shear strength 62 N/mm2.

IT **109-02-4**
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for crosslinking of bismaleimide molding compns.)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



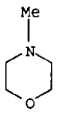
IT **108-24-7**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with methylene dianiline and maleic anhydride)
RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Ac—O—Ac

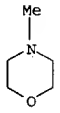
L6 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:470922 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:70922
TITLE: Direct synthesis of ethylidene diacetate from methyl acetate and synthesis gas by a mixed rhodium-palladium catalyst
AUTHOR(S): Kudo, Kiyoshi; Mori, Sadayuki; Sugita, Nobuyuki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Chem. Res., Kyoto Univ., Uji, 611, Japan
SOURCE: Chemistry Letters (1985), (3), 265-8
CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 103:70922
AB The hydrocarbonylation of MeOAc to MeCH(OAc)2 by synthesis gas was studied. Several Rh-Pd catalysts and amine or phosphine promoters were investigated, with RhO3, [Rh(CO)2(CHAc2)], [RhCl(PPh3)3], [Rh6(CO)16], or RhCl3 and [Pd(OAc)2] with Bu3P promoter giving the best results. Conversions of up to 93% and yields as high as 68% were obtained.
IT **108-24-7P**
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydrocarbonylation of Me acetate)
RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Ac—O—Ac

IT **109-02-4**
RL: PROC (Process)
(hydrocarbonylation of Me acetate in presence of)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

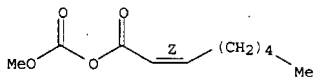


L6 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:158744 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:158744
TITLE: Studies on the metabolism of unsaturated fatty acids. V. Isomerization of thiol esters of cis-2-alkenoic acids during their preparation and alkaline hydrolysis
AUTHOR(S): Mizugaki, Michinao; Ito, Yoko; Hoshino, Toshiaki; Shiraishi, Takayuki; Yamanaka, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Inst., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 980, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1982), 30(1), 206-13
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB N-Acetylcysteamine and CoA esters of cis-2-alkenoic acids underwent isomerization to the corresponding trans-isomers during their preparation by the mixed anhydride method and also during their alkaline hydrolysis. The isomerization might proceed by interaction of the free SH group and the cis-double bond of 2-alkenoic thiol esters. The use of pyridine as a base and ≥3 equiv of the mixed anhydride to the thiol compound prevented the formation of the trans-isomer. Addition of H2O2 during alkaline hydrolysis also prevented the isomerization completely.
IT **109-02-4**
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(isomerization in preparation of octenoyl-acetylcysteamine in presence of)
RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **81425-70-9**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with acetylcysteamine or CoA)
RN 81425-70-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Octenoic acid, anhydride with methyl hydrogen carbonate, (Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L6 ANSWER 24 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:422395 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:22395
TITLE: Ethers and their use as oxydimethylating agents
INVENTOR(S): Maggiulli, Cataldo Aldino; Burness, Donald MacArthur; Perkins, William Clarence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

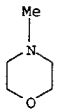
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4025542	A	19770524	US 1975-597950	19750721
CA 1062275	A1	19790911	CA 1975-235088	19750909

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1975-597950 19750721
AB Poly(oxymethylene) compds., e.g., trioxane, tetroxane, and AcO(CH2O)3Ac reacted with RSO2OAc to give RSO2OCH2OCH2OSO2R (R = Me, Et), useful as

reagents to convert, e.g., HOCH2CH2SH to HOCH2CH2SCH2OCH2SCH2CH2OH or BuSH to BuSCH2OCH2SBu, and as quaternization agents for tertiary amines, e.g., pyridine.

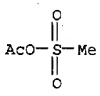
IT **109-02-4**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with oxybis(methylene) methanesulfonate)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

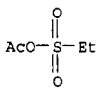


IT **5539-53-7 6744-63-4**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with poly(oxymethylene) compds.)

RN 5539-53-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride with methanesulfonic acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 6744-63-4 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride with ethanesulfonic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:51688 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:51688
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:9951d-f
TITLE: Polyurethan foam from tertiary amines and acid anhydrides as catalysts
INVENTOR(S): Parker, Earl E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2957831		19601025	US	

AB A polyurethan foam is made by treating a polyester 100 with an organic diisocyanate 20-100 in the presence of NaOAc.3H2O 0.1-5 parts by weight, and a delayed-action catalyst made by mixing 1 mole of N-methylmorpholine and 1 mole of tetrahydrophthalic anhydride and heating at 100-200° to cause foaming and curing. The polyester is the reaction product of a saturated dicarboxylic acid containing 4-8 C atoms with a polyhydric alc. and the polyester has an acid number of 1-60 and a OH number of 20-600. For example, 76 g. of a liquid polyester made by reaction of adipic acid 16, diethylene glycol 18, glycerol 1 mole, and 0.1% toluenesulfonic acid based on the mixture was mixed with 30 g. of hydration paste, 5 g. N-methylmorpholine and Ac2O, 2 g. Emcol H-77 as a wetting agent, and 25 g. tolylene diisocyanate. The mixture was thoroughly stirred and in 3.2 min. it foamed. After 1 hr., it was heated to 220°F. for 1 hr. The resulting flexible foam had a fine structure. The hydration paste consisted of a 20% mixture in the polyester.

IT **108-24-7**, Acetic anhydride
(catalyst from 4-methylmorpholine and, in polyester reaction with tolylene diisocyanate to polyurethan foam)

RN 108-24-7 CAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, anhydride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

IT **109-02-4**, Morpholine, 4-methyl-
(catalysts from anhydrides and, in polyester reaction with diisocyanates to polyurethan foams)

RN 109-02-4 CAPLUS
CN Morpholine, 4-methyl- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-17.33	-17.33

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